

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1777.—VOL. LXIII.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1873.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6d.



THE ASHANTEE WAR: HOWITZER BATTERY FOR NEGRO GUNNERS.



A deputation of officers of the department of the Director of Works of the Navy has waited upon Sir Andrew Clarke, C.B., the head of the department, who is leaving the service of the Admiralty to assume the position of Governor of the Straits Settlements, and presented him with a farewell address and a magnificent silver-gilt ewer and rose-water dish.



## THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove from Inverloch Castle, yesterday (Friday) week, through Fort William and Achintore, and across Inverloch Moor to Old Inverloch Castle. After inspecting the ruins her Majesty returned to Fort William and partook of luncheon, after which the Queen drove towards Inverloch suspension-bridge and to Achnacarry, where her Majesty was met by Mr. Cameron, of Lochiel, and conducted by the chief to his steam-yacht, in which the Queen made an excursion on Loch Araig. Her Majesty took some sketches of the Achnasaul hills. The Queen returned in the evening to Inverloch Castle. Fort William was gaily decorated and illuminated, and the country around was brilliant with bonfires and fireworks in honour of the Royal visit. On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove from Inverloch Castle, through Fort William, to Ballachulish, where a large assemblage of the country people had assembled on the banks of Loch Leven to greet her Majesty. The Queen walked along the jetty, which was covered with Campbell tartan, to the boat Swan, which was lined with Cameron tartan, and crossed the loch, where her Majesty was received upon landing by the Rev. Alexander Stewart, of Nether Lochaber. The Queen drove thence along the shores of Loch Leven to Glencoe, where, from the plateau on the top, her Majesty passed nearly two hours sketching the "three sisters" and the surrounding scenery. After luncheon the Royal tourists returned to Ballachulish. While passing through the village Mr. Alexander Cameron Wicht offered to the Queen some real mountain dew from a curious old silver cup out of which Prince Charlie drank, during his sojourn at the house of Cameron's grandfather, on Loch Arkaig, after the defeat at Culloden. Upon the occasion of the visit of the Prince Consort to Glencoe, twenty-six years ago, Cameron's mother, then eighty-two years of age, presented the cup to the Prince, out of which his Royal Highness drank. There is now engraved on the cup, "Prince Charlie, 1745," and "Prince Albert, 1847." Her Majesty returned in the evening to Inverloch, after a journey of fifty miles. On Sunday afternoon the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, visited Glen Nevis, and obtained a good view of the cascades, the rocking-stone, and other objects of interest in the glen. Her Majesty also drove to the Fort. On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove across the suspension-bridge over the Loch, via Bannavie, Corpach, Fassifern, and Glenmachan, to Glenfinnan House, the residence of the Rev. D. McDonald, where her Majesty partook of luncheon. The Queen was shown a letter written by Prince Charles Edward, Aug. 14, 1745, expressing his intention "to set up the King's standard at Glenfinnan, on Monday, ye 19th instant." Her Majesty afterwards visited the monument to Prince Charlie, and then returned to Inverloch. On Tuesday the Queen, with Princess Beatrice, took her departure from Lochaber. Her Majesty drove from the castle to Bannavie, where the Queen was met by Lord and Lady Abinger. Her Majesty expressed her satisfaction at the pleasure her visit to Lochaber had afforded her, and before taking leave the Queen presented Lady Abinger with a gold bracelet studded with diamonds. Her Majesty embarked on board the steamer Gondolier, and proceeded along the Caledonian Canal to Laggan Locks, at the head of Loch Lochy, where Mr. Ellice, M.P., and Mrs. Ellice had an interview with the Queen, and Mr. Ellice accompanied her Majesty some distance on the route, which lay through Loch Oich, Loch Ness, and Dochfour, to Dochgarroch, whence the Queen drove, escorted by a detachment of the 1st Royal Dragoons to Inverness, where her Majesty was received by the Provost, with the bailies and councillors. The town was en fête, the artillery and rifle volunteers, with the militia staff, lining the route, and forming a guard of honour at the railway station. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed. The Queen left by special train shortly after four o'clock for Balmoral.

Prince Leopold left Inverary Castle and proceeded by coach to Tarbat to meet her Majesty upon her journey to Balmoral.

The Queen has approved the wish of the congregation of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, to insert at their own cost two painted windows, one in commemoration of the recovery from illness of the Prince of Wales, and the other in memory of the late Chaplain of the Savoy, the Rev. John Forster.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Abergeldie Castle. The Earl of Fife and a large party visited their Royal Highnesses on Saturday last. The Prince has enjoyed good sport upon the moors and in the forests. His Royal Highness is expected to visit Merton Hall, Norfolk, the seat of Lord Walsingham, in the first week of November.

The King of the Belgians arrived at Glasgow on Saturday last from Scarborough, and left the same day for Edinburgh. On Sunday his Majesty visited Melrose Abbey, Abbotsford, and Dryburgh. The King, after visiting various other places in the north, returned to London on Monday and left on Tuesday for Canterbury, whence, after visiting the cathedral and other places of interest, his Majesty proceeded to Dover and embarked on board the Belgian Royal steamer Baudwin for the Continent.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein arrived at Inverness yesterday week.

The Duke of Edinburgh left Buckingham Palace on Sunday to join the Emperor and Empress of Russia, the Grand Duchess Marie, and other members of the Imperial family, in Livadia. The Duke proceeds by her Majesty's ship Helicon from Marseilles to Constantinople, where his Royal Highness is expected to pay a short visit, and then go direct to Livadia. The Sultan has placed the Palace of Beglerbeg at the disposal of the Duke during his stay at Constantinople.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait have arrived at Addington Park from Raby Castle, where they had visited the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland.

His Excellency the Russian Ambassador and Countess Brunnow have left Chesham House for Brighton.

His Excellency Count and Countess Schouvaloff have left Claridge's Hotel for Paris.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Drogheda, who have been staying at Wortley Hall, on a visit to Lord and Lady Wharfedale, have arrived at Raby Castle on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Kildare have left Kilkea Castle, in the county of Kildare, for Maynooth, to join the Duke of Leinster.

The Earl and Countess of Carnarvon have left Highclere Castle, near Newbury, for Bretby Park, Derbyshire.

The Countess of Wilton has left town on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough at Blenheim.

The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons and the Hon. Mrs. Brand are expected to leave to-day (Saturday) for the United States.

## The Extra Supplement.

## SCARBOROUGH.

An Illustration of the pleasant and lively assemblage of sea-side loungers on the fashionable promenade of this beautiful marine watering-place appeared in our pages a twelvemonth ago. Our Large Engraving, on a separate sheet, presenting a general view of the Spa, the South Sands beach, the town and port, and the old Castle upon the opposite cliff, is an appropriate gift for this period of the season. Its most obtrusive architectural features are the Spa Saloon and Music-Hall, immediately below the hill which forms the point of view; and the Grand Hotel, on the brow of St. Nicholas's-cliff, where a viaduct called the Cliff Bridge gives access to the principal streets of the town. Londesborough Lodge, the mansion in which the Prince of Wales was thought to have caught his all but mortal illness in the year before last, is situated just above the Cliff Bridge, to the left hand in our view. There is another seaward front of Scarborough, the North Cliff and North Sands, with a new promenade pier, on the further side of that promontory surmounted by the ancient Castle. This twofold aspect of marine exposure gives to Scarborough the advantage of having two climates and two seasons for the different needs of visitors in weak health. Its regular inhabitants declare that they find it cool in summer and snug in winter, and free in spring and in autumn from damps and fogs. They have spared no cost or pains to improve its attractions by the local adornments and accommodations of art. The opening of the new line of railway to Whitby is a great additional convenience.

## THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

A detachment of the British naval forces on the Gold Coast of West Africa has met with a serious disaster from a treacherous attack by some natives, in complicity with the King of Ashantee, who still invades the country of the Fantees under the British protectorate. Despatches have this week been received at the Admiralty from Commodore J. E. Commerell, V.C., C.B., in command of H.M.S. Rattlesnake, describing the untoward affair, which took place on the 14th ult. at Chamah, on the Bussum Prah river, where the Commodore had led a party, in several boats fully manned and armed, to hold a conference with the native chieftains, and to ask their aid in expelling the Ashantees. The boats employed were the captain's galley of the Rattlesnake, in which the Commodore was accompanied by Commander Percy Luxmoore, of H.M.S. Argus, and Captain W. Helden, of the 2nd West India negro regiment; the steam-launch of the Colonial Government, under Sub-Lieutenant Cross, of the Argus, towing the captain's galley, and armed with rockets; the steam-cutter of H.M.S. Simoom, under Lieutenant Frederick Edwards, of the Rattlesnake, with rockets, accompanied by Sub-Lieutenant Hulton; and the whale-boat and gig of the Rattlesnake, under Surgeon C. F. Murray and Sub-Lieutenant Pocklington. The Commodore had first gone forward alone in his galley, and had landed and talked with the Chamah chiefs, who declared that they would be neutral in the war between the Ashantees and the English. After this, having been told that the Ashantees were on an island some miles up the river, Commodore Commerell thought he might go up and make a survey of its banks. He led his boats up along the Chamah shore, trusting to the promises he had that morning received; but when they had got a mile and a half up the river they were suddenly fired upon by the negroes in ambush, at fifteen yards' distance. Many of our sailors, with the Commodore himself, and the two officers his companions—namely, Commander Luxmoore and Captain Helden—were severely wounded. Commodore Commerell's wound, in the right side, presently caused such loss of blood and exhaustion, that he was compelled to give up the command of the party to Commander Luxmoore; but this officer had five wounds, in the left hip, shoulder, back, and side. He nevertheless bravely continued to act in command, as the Commodore desired, moving the boats out into mid-stream, and returning the enemy's fire till the enemy were driven out of the bush. Commander Luxmoore is said to have nearly fainted with loss of blood, when this first brunt of the action was past. In the meantime, a party of ten Fantee policemen, under the Chief Constable, had been landed by the Rattlesnake's second cutter, of which Sub-Lieutenant Draffen was in command, to take possession of the Chamah Fort. This party was also suddenly attacked by the Chamah people, and four men were killed—William Woodcock, an English sailor, of the cutter's crew, a Krooman, and two Fantees. Their bodies were quickly stripped and mutilated, their heads being cut off, as they lay on the beach. The survivors were rescued by the Rattlesnake's first cutter, under Sub-Lieutenant Wilding. The other boats having returned to the ship, a bombardment was opened, which in two hours destroyed the whole town of Chamah, leaving it a heap of burnt ruins. Next day, having been relieved by the Merlin and the Argus, the Commodore's ship returned to Cape Coast Castle. It is hoped that he and the other wounded officers are in a fair way of recovery. They have been ordered to the Cape for medical treatment, as Cape Coast Castle is very unhealthy at this time.

The departure from England of Sir Garnet Wolseley, commander of the military expedition about to be sent out against the Ashantees, is noticed in another page. It is stated that the regiments to be sent out will probably be the second battalions of the 23rd Fusiliers and of the Rifle Brigade, both now in Ireland; but they will not embark before November or December. The artillery, to be commanded by Captain Rait, will consist of a battery of six small 4½-inch-bore brass howitzers, throwing 12 lb. shells, and mounted on carriages 2 ft. 6 in. wide between the axles, which are to be drawn by the native soldiers, and will pass more easily through the dense forest than larger guns or mortars could do. The native troops enlisted will be armed with muzzle-loading Enfield rifles. Great efforts are now made, both in the Royal Victualling Yard at Deptford and in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, to complete the stores and preparations. The screw steam-ship Warree, carrying large quantities of ammunition, with carcasses or fire-balls to set fire to native villages or stockades, has already started. She was last week lying alongside the T pier at Woolwich, embarking her cargo. The Warree, which is named after a tributary creek of the Niger river, is a new vessel of about 300 tons burden, built in the Tyne by Dudgeon and Co., for the British and African Steam Navigation Company, of Glasgow, and this is her first voyage. She is commanded by Captain Bowmaker, who expects to make the voyage to the Gold Coast in nineteen days, including a stoppage at Madeira for coal. The time allowed by the Government for the voyage is twenty-four days. She will not stop at Elmina or Cape Coast Castle, but proceed up the Volta to a landing-place more convenient for approach to the Ashantee capital, Coomassie. The decks are covered with an awning of deals and canvas from stem to stern as a protection against the painful rays of the tropical sun; and the Gertrude, which sailed a week ago, was

fitted with a similar covering at Devonport, where she put in for coal. The Adela, screw steam-ship, of Grimsby, a much larger vessel than the Warree, is also loading at Woolwich, and has taken on board the battery of brass howitzers, with some wooden huts for the troops, who will require better shelter than tents can afford under the tropical rains of the Gold Coast. A fourth vessel, the King Bonny, has been engaged for the conveyance of stores.

## VIEW OF BRADFORD.

This prosperous and industrious town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, where the British Association for the Advancement of Science is now holding its yearly Congress, is 200 miles north of London, thirty-four miles south-west of York, and eight miles west of Leeds. It has a station on the Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax Junction Railway, which connects it with the Great Northern, Lancashire and Yorkshire, London and North-Western, and other important lines of railway. A short branch canal connects the town with the Leeds and Liverpool canal, which passes to the north, and thus opens connection with the German Ocean and the Irish Sea. Bradford is situated at the head of a dale or valley, down which the Beck flows to meet the Aire at Shipley. The stream used to stagnate in a wide space which travellers were obliged to ford, and from this the place was called Broadford, or Bradford. The cutting of the canal about the end of the last century drew off the water, and gave space for the town to grow. The spinning of worsted yarn by machinery was introduced about that time, before which improvement, while nearly all the population of Bradford was employed in making woollen and worsted stuffs, they got their yarn from Craven and other parts of North Yorkshire, after the long wool for its spinning had been obtained from Lincolnshire. The Bradford manufacturers used then to carry their stuffs, by droves of packhorses, to fairs and markets all over the kingdom; but in 1800 there were only three factories in the town. Spinning-machines were first set up here in 1794, and in 1800 the first steam-engine was erected. Now, the woollen manufacture employs about 4000 hands, and the worsted stuffs' manufacture, 2500. A multitude of persons are employed in the spinning and weaving of woollen and worsted yarns. There are also cotton-mills and manufactories of combs and machinery; and there are extensive ironworks and foundries near the town, the Low Moor Works, which employ large numbers of hands.

Bradford is a very ancient town. After the Conquest it contained a stronghold of the La eys, lords of Pontefract; it subsequently became merged in the Duchy of Lancaster. The men of Bradford took the popular side during the Great Rebellion, and twice defeated the Royal troops in pitched battles. Subsequently, the Earl of Newcastle, at the head of the Royalist army, besieged and stormed the town, Fairfax escaping to Leeds with a small body of horse. John Sharpe, Archbishop of York, and Abraham Sharpe, the mathematician, were natives of this place. The introduction of novel machinery provoked a terrible riot, of which Bradford was the scene, in 1812. Seventeen of the rioters, who were known as "Luddites," were executed.

The town has a pleasant and cleanly aspect, though its factory chimneys fill the air with smoke. The streets are principally built of freestone, and are paved; they are well lighted with gas. A plan of street improvements, estimated to cost £35,000, was sanctioned by the Bradford Corporation in 1862. Warehouse property in the town has been greatly enhanced in value by these improvements. The Bradford Exchange, the foundation-stone of which was laid by Lord Palmerston, is an imposing structure, within sight of the new Townhall. This stands in the very centre of the town. We gave last week an Illustration of the building, which cost £100,000, and the site is valued at from £20,000 to £40,000. St. George's Hall is a spacious building of Corinthian architecture, which was constructed in 1853; and Kirkgate contains the Piece Hall, the market for woollen goods. It was built in 1773, and is 144 ft. long by 36 ft. wide. A commodious Market House of stone was constructed in 1824. The Exchange buildings also include a news-room and a library. A handsome Court House was erected in 1833. In 1844 was founded the Infirmary, a fine building in the Tudor style. There are also a Dispensary, founded about twenty years earlier, and several other charitable institutions. The town contains cavalry barracks, and in the environs are many handsome residences of the wealthy classes.

In 1847 Bradford received a charter of incorporation. It is divided into eight wards, and is governed by a Mayor, fourteen Aldermen, and forty-two Councillors. The borough returns two members to the Imperial Parliament, the Mayor being the returning officer. The bounds of the Parliamentary borough coincide with the Municipal boundaries. The borough contains a population of 145,827, according to the Census of 1871. Bradford is the seat of a poor-law union, the head of a county court district, and a polling-place for the West Riding. Quarter sessions for the Riding are held there.

Bradford is situated in the diocese of Ripon. The living is a vicarage, worth £600, in the patronage of the trustees of the late Rev. C. Simeon. The church, which was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VI., is chiefly in the Perpendicular style, with a tower of somewhat late date, and is dedicated to St. Peter. It contains several mural monuments, among which is a fine work by Flaxman. Christ Church was founded as a chapel of ease in 1813. The living is a perpetual curacy, worth £200, in the patronage of the Vicar. The living of St. Jude's was erected in 1843: it is a perpetual curacy, worth £150, and vested in the same patron. Besides these, there are no fewer than twenty-one district churches in the parish of Bradford. There are thirty chapels belonging to the various sections of Dissenters—Independents, Baptists, Unitarians, Wesleyans, Presbyterians, Society of Friends, and Roman Catholics. A free Grammar School was founded here as early as the reign of Edward VI. It subsequently received a fresh charter and endowment, and has now an income of more than £400 per annum. The school house was rebuilt in 1818. The school is one of twelve which sent candidates for Lady Elizabeth Hastings's exhibition at Queen College, Oxford. The Dissenters have several colleges in the neighbourhood of Bradford.

A boy named Wilkinson, six years old, who died last week from apoplexy of the lungs, was found, upon a post-mortem examination, to have a brain 53 oz. in weight, 5 oz. more than the average weight of a man's brain.

The report of the Select Committee on Civil Service Expenditure is less severe on the Government than were some of its predecessors. Premising that the civil departments employ 11,000 clerks, and cost about three millions sterling per annum, it concurs in the policy of the existing rules, but hopes that they may be more harmoniously carried out in future. It considers that the department are greatly over-manned, and suggests as remedies for the plethora an entire cessation of clerical appointments, and, if necessary, a scheme of compulsory superannuation.





VIEW OF BRADFORD FROM CLIFF QUARRY.





OPENING OF THE NEW TOWNHALL AT BRADFORD: SKETCHES IN THE STREETS.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent at Paris.)

Thursday, Sept. 18.

The past few days have seen the curtain fall upon the last scene of that eventful drama which cost France two of her richest provinces and five milliards of francs, Napoleon his throne, Paris many of its most important edifices, and the French nation much of its self-esteem. The garrisons of Verdun and Etain, the last remnants of the German army of occupation, have finally marched off to Metz. On Saturday morning, at seven o'clock, the handful of men who remained under General von Manteuffel's command assembled on the esplanade of Verdun, where they underwent their last inspection upon French territory. The staff, having ridden round the ranks, drew up in front of the men; and then, the word of command "Present arms!" having been given, General von Manteuffel rose in his saddle, swiftly drew his sword and waved it aloft, shouting, "Hoch lebe der Kaiser! Hurrah!" The cheer was caught up by the men, and the bands bursting forth with the "Heil dir im Sieger Kranz," the troops marched down the esplanade and through the Porte de France, out of the little frontier town which braved the German cannonade so courageously less than three years ago. Scarcely had they departed than the tricolour flag was everywhere hoisted, and tricolour rosettes decorated the breast of the women and the coats of the men. At twelve o'clock the French troops arrived, and were received at the railway station by a crowd of departmental and municipal functionaries. Their march through the town to the citadel resembled a triumphal procession, the streets being lined by an enthusiastic crowd, shouting "Vive la République!" "Vive l'Armée!" and "Vive Thiers!" and ladies and children presenting them with bouquets of flowers. The soldiers were treated ad libitum throughout the day and evening by the inhabitants, and the officers were serenaded after their dinner by the town band. Most of the flags, hoisted out of the windows and on the house-tops, bore Republican inscriptions; but it is said that one on the house of the ex-Mayor displayed the Bourbon lilies, and had craped entwined round its staff for the loss of Alsace and Lorraine. It is worthy of remark that very few cries of "A bas les Prussiens!" were heard. Spite of the rain, the illuminations in the evening were extremely pretty and effective. Etain was evacuated on Monday morning by the German troops. No hostile demonstrations against them were anywhere made. The town was afterwards dressed with flags, and there were shouts, as at Verdun, of "Vive la République!" "Vive la France!" and "Vive Thiers!" The behaviour of the Germans on the march is described as admirable.

Of course, the "liberation of the territory," as this withdrawal of the Germans is styled over here, has given rise to numerous articles in the different organs of Parisian opinion; but all the newspapers, with the exception of the Radical ones, speak moderately and fairly of Germany. The latter have been running wild over some verses by Victor Hugo, entitled "La Libération du Territoire," in which the author of the "Légende des Siècles" declares that, in his opinion, France is not delivered,

Tant que Strasbourg est prise et que Metz est captif.

The verses, beyond one or two extraordinary lines—in which, in opposition to M. de Salvandy, who declared that France was dancing on a volcano, M. Hugo announces that, like Enceladus and Typhon, she bears Etna on her breast—have nothing remarkable about them, and will lessen rather than add to the poet's reputation.

The question of prolonging Marshal M'Mahon's powers continues to preoccupy the Legitimist journals, who look upon the proposal as an abominable political heresy. The Union maintains that any prolongation of the provisional state of things would soon lead to the successive triumphs of Radicalism and the Empire, or, in other terms, to the ruin and enslavement of the country; while the *Gazette de France* asserts that, as it would be an act of the gravest impudence to suffer France to remain in statu quo, and signal folly to proclaim the Republic, the National Assembly has no resource but to re-establish the traditional Monarchy. The proposal to prolong the President's powers gains ground, however, every day, and it seems certain that any attempt to proclaim Henry V. on the reassembling of the Assembly would meet with signal, not to say ludicrous, failure.

M. Thiers, in a letter addressed from Interlaken to the Mayor of Belfort, announces that, having no interest in anything save the welfare of the country, and believing that he can take a cool and impartial view of the situation, it is his intention to persist as a deputy in the policy which he was prevented from following as President of the Republic. The ex-President is continually receiving ovations in Switzerland, and during the last few days numerous congratulatory addresses apropos of the liberation of the territory have been forwarded to him. Nothing positive appears to be known as to his future movements.

The last meeting of the Permanent Committee was enlivened by a rather important debate concerning the pastoral letter recently issued by Mgr. Guibert, the Archbishop of Paris. M. Noel Parfait, speaking in the name of the Republican minority, said that amid the politico-religious manifestations freely and noisily organised in all parts of France Mgr. Guibert's letter had assumed a very grave character and had caused considerable excitement. The Archbishop had attacked the Italian Government with such violence that newspapers publishing the document were confiscated in Italy, and M. Visconti Venosta had even felt it necessary to open a diplomatic correspondence on the subject. M. Parfait concluded by calling upon the Government to repudiate any connivance in an excess of Ultramontane fervour, which placed the interests of the country in jeopardy; to which the Duc de Broglie replied that the Government was neither directly nor indirectly responsible for what the Bishops might say, and that its foreign policy was the same as that indicated in the recent Presidential message and diplomatic circular—namely, a policy of peace with all foreign Powers. After a complaint from M. de Mahy, apropos of the measures of intimidation which have been adopted in departments where elections are about to be held—such as the suppression of newspapers and closing of clubs, a complaint which elicited a somewhat ambiguous reply from M. de Broglie, to the effect that the Ministry would respect the law, but make use of it to its fullest extent—the Committee adjourned until to-day.

At a recent meeting of the Council General of the Bouches-du-Rhône at Marseilles M. Labadié, a popular Republican member, was elected to the presidency of the departmental commission, which carries into effect the decisions of the Council. He declined the honour, and was proceeding to deliver an oration in praise of M. Thiers when he was interrupted by the Préfet, who reminded him that political speeches were forbidden by law. M. Labadié retorted by telling the Préfet to hold his tongue, and the latter, upon appealing to the Councilors present, was received with a storm of hisses and loud shouts of "Vive la République!" whereupon, feeling his dignity insulted, he quitted the room. The Conservative news-

papers are occupied in discussing what measures the Government can take in regard to the offenders, such an incident not having been foreseen by an existing law.

## SPAIN.

The Cortes has followed up the election of Senor Castelar to the Presidency of the Republic by unanimously adopting the bill which confers on him the powers of a Dictator. In Tuesday's sitting the bill re-establishing the military ordinance inflicting the punishment of death on soldiers guilty of mutiny and insubordination was adopted by 115 votes against 72.

There has been a fight with Carlists near Tolosa, both sides claiming the victory. From Madrid it is stated that "the force under General Santa Pau and the column of General Loma, in all numbering 10,000 men and fourteen guns, attacked, near Tolosa, a large body of Carlists, 14,000 strong, and with nine guns, when the latter were routed with great loss, one of their flags being captured by the troops." From the London Carlist Committee the story is that—"Lizarraga has completely defeated the Republican column commanded by Santa Pau in the mountains near Tolosa. The Republicans lost ninety killed, 250 wounded, and 230 prisoners, together with two guns." Inquiries which have been made by Reuter's agent at Hendaye as to the issue of this engagement favour the conclusion that the advantage lay with the Carlists, as they succeeded in their immediate object of preventing relief being thrown into Tolosa. From Bayonne it is reported that new Carlist columns are being organised and armed. At Avila 500 volunteers have taken the field under the command of a curé. At Lakoda 200 mounted Carlists have made their appearance. Contributions are being raised in the principal towns of Segovia. Two small towns in Catalonia and Aragon have fallen to the Carlists. A telegram from Madrid on Thursday states that General Loma has defeated and completely dispersed, near St. Sebastian, the band of Lizarraga, the latter losing eight killed, sixteen wounded, and seven prisoners, including two officers. The Republican troops had only two killed and several wounded.

The insurgents at Carthagena, taking advantage of the departure of General Campos, have attempted a sortie against the quarter of Las Herreras. Two columns of the insurgents, commanded by Galvez, advanced and exchanged shots with the besiegers—one of these columns was 700 and the other 400 strong. They then retired, taking with them some cattle from Las Escombreras. From inside comes the strange statement that Colonel Pernos, having conferred with a Carlist agent in Carthagena, has sent a mission to the Carlist leaders in Murcia and Valencia to propose to them that they should attack the camp of General Salcedo simultaneously with the besieged making a sortie in force. The terms offered for this service are not known, but the Carlists in Carthagena are said to be treated by the authorities with marked attention. The insurgent frigates Numancia and Fernando Catolica have left the harbour of Carthagena in search of provisions, and sailed in the direction of Aquilas, where the inhabitants are making preparations to resist a "requisition." A conflict is considered imminent, and the British Admiral, who, with two vessels, is watching the movements of the insurgent frigates, is said to have intimated that he would prevent any bombardment of the town if the inhabitants resist the insurgents.

Between Vittoria and Madrid an express-train has been thrown off the rails while crossing a bridge over the Douro. Seventeen persons were killed, including a General and some other persons of distinction; and more than seventy persons were injured. It is not known whether the disaster was the result of accident or design.

## ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel started from Turin, on Tuesday morning, in a special train for Vienna, his departure assuming the character of a state solemnity. At the station Prince Amadeus and Prince Carignan were present, with the municipal authorities, to take leave of him. Popular enthusiasm is rising in Italy with respect to the Royal journey. His Majesty was heartily cheered as he left Turin. At Milan he was welcomed by large crowds, and on approaching Venice numbers of citizens accompanied the municipal authorities to Mestre to meet him. In Rome, public sympathy was manifested by decorations, and many congratulatory telegrams were received from the municipal juntas. The King crossed the Austrian frontier on Tuesday night. At Gratz, which he passed through on Wednesday morning, an immense crowd assembled, and the Italian residents of the city greeted his Majesty with loud cheers. At Vienna, which he reached at a quarter to six in the evening, he was cordially received by the Emperor of Austria and several of the Archdukes. There was a large crowd and much cheering. The special correspondent of the *Times* at Vienna telegraphs the following account of the interview:—"Punctually at half-past five the Emperor of Austria was at the station, one minute before King Victor Emmanuel's arrival. The King wore the order of St. Stephen, and the Emperor the order of the Corona d'Italia. The Emperor was accompanied by Archdukes Louis Charles, Louis Victor, Charles Ferdinand, Albrecht, Rainer, Ernest, and Henry. The King was accompanied by six aides-de-camp, and by Ministers Minghetti and Visconti Venosta. The band played the Italian national air. There was loud cheering. The only lady present was Countess Robilant, née Princess Clary, an Austrian lady, the wife of the Italian Minister. The Italians have mustered very numerous in Vienna. The King was driven to the Hofburg.

## HOLLAND.

The Session of the States General was opened on Monday by the King. In his speech from the throne his Majesty said that the general and financial condition of the kingdom was favourable. The works at the Port of Flushing created a new road to commerce. The King acknowledged the warm reception he had received at the hands of his people in his visit both to the north and to the south. The Indian complications caused the country more thoroughly to appreciate the evidences of sympathy and friendship of foreign countries. The blockade of Atchin would be maintained, and preparations were being made to carry on the war energetically. The condition of the Dutch West Indian colonies was favourable, and the treaty of immigration concluded between Surinam and England had had a favourable result.

The resignation of Major-General Count van Limburg-Stirum, the Minister of War, is officially announced. The Minister of Marine, M. Brocx, has been intrusted with the provisional administration of that department.

## AMERICA.

General Butler's hope of election for the Governorship of Massachusetts is once more frustrated, his party having renominated Mr. Washburn.

Further accounts show that yellow fever is increasing in the south-west States. The deaths are very numerous. Twenty-three persons died within twelve hours in one of the towns in Illinois, and so virulent is the form of the disease that has been prevailing there, that death ensued fifteen minutes after the attack came on, and the bodies of the sufferers turned black immediately. At Shreveport 600 persons have been stricken, and the mortality is frightful. So terrible

are the ravages that there is an interruption of telegraphic communication between Shreveport and New Orleans, most likely caused by the death or flight of the telegraph clerks. A panic has arisen among the inhabitants of Memphis, who are leaving the city.

Another fire has broken out in the western division of Chicago. It began on Wednesday afternoon in Newbury-street, extending for a mile in a north-westerly direction.

The steamer Ironsides has foundered on Lake Michigan, and seventeen lives were lost.

It is estimated that the cotton crop in the United States will be 4,000,000 bales, and the wheat crop 250,000,000 bushels.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science has been holding its annual session at Portland, Maine.

An address of sympathy from the Roman Catholic priests in many of the States of America has been sent to the Roman Catholic priests of the German empire, to encourage them in their struggle with the Government.

## PERSIA.

The Shah seems to be exhibiting some of the traditional caprice ascribed to Eastern Monarchs. Telegrams from Teheran, in quick succession, state that the Grand Vizier, who accompanied the Shah in his European tour, has been deposed, owing to complaints made against him by the Princes in the Shah's travelling suite; that he has been sent to prison; and, finally, that he has been promoted from his cell at Koom to the governorship of Resht. It is asserted that the post of Grand Vizier will be abolished, and that the Shah will conduct the affairs of the State direct through the Ministers.

The treaty between Germany and Persia, negotiated by the Shah and his Vizier while in Berlin has been ratified.

## INDIA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs the following items of news:—The Moplah fanatics have risen at Puttamsy. The 43rd Queen's, from Calicut, killed eight rioters; four soldiers and a policeman were wounded. This riot originated in a blood feud, and was not political. The Nainbhoon Courts are inundated with rent suits. The relations between landlord and tenant are unsatisfactory. Mr. Forsyth, in proposing the Maharajah of Cashmere's health at a banquet, eulogised the arrangements for the Kashgar mission. The advanced party has departed by the Changchenmo Pass. The Santhal restlessness in Maunbhoon has ceased. The Ameer of Afghanistan has recovered his health. The indigo season has closed. The broker's first estimate is from 97,000 to 100,400 maunds weekly. The tea sales are large, and the prices high.

The Hungarian Ministers have resolved temporarily to abolish the duty on corn.

The King of the Belgians has given 2000*l.* for a prize to be run for at Spa races.

A Lisbon telegram states that the vine disease has made great havoc throughout Portugal.

Colonel Gage, Royal Horse Artillery, succeeds Major-General Huyshe as Inspector-General of Artillery in India.

A Melbourne telegram says a body of natives have seized the schooner Cavidia in the South Seas, and murdered the four men on board.

A fire has occurred at Auckland, destroying fifty-eight buildings, the loss being estimated at £60,000.

The Court of Appeal and Cassation of Berne has decided upon the removal from office of the sixty-nine Catholic curés of the Jura who have refused to take the oaths required by law.

Her Majesty's ship Daphne has captured near the Seychelles, a slave dhow with 300 slaves on board. Only fifty of these, mere skeletons, were alive, the rest having died of smallpox.

From official reports which have been published it appears that the crops of wheat, linseed, and hemp in Italy have been above the general average of those of last year.

The latest struggle between the Liberals and clericals in Antwerp has resulted in a victory for the priests, their candidate having obtained a majority of two hundred votes.

King Louis of Bavaria has given his assent to a measure submitted by his Cabinet, postponing the next session of the Diet on account of the prevalence of cholera.

At Ouchy, in Switzerland, a great demonstration in honour of M. Thiers took place on Sunday. A large deputation was present from Chablais. M. Thiers recommended the crowd to be calm and confident, and was loudly cheered.

The conference at Ghent on international law has concluded its sittings. It has established a permanent International Law Institute, and laid down specific subjects for discussion. The next meeting of the conference will be held at Geneva in 1874.

The total area of British India is officially stated at 950,919 square miles. All this great region is under British administration or government, and is exclusive of native States. It has a population equal to an average of 201 per square mile.

Galignani states that Prince Charles Esterhazy, belonging to one of the first families in Hungary, has committed suicide, at the age of fifty-three. He had long been suffering from a spinal complaint, said to be incurable.

The chartered Government ship Hindostan, 880 tons register, left London yesterday week for Auckland, New Zealand, with upwards of fifty families, provided with assisted passages by the Government, and seventy young women sent by Miss Rye.

The last steamer from Rio brought a number of returned Brazilian emigrants. Their account of the hardships and privations they had to endure more than confirms the worst statements already published. They stated that 300 persons were left behind at Rio in utter destitution.

M. Charles Gavard has authoritatively declared the alleged letter of the Duc de Broglie, published in the *New York World*, to be a fabrication, and has challenged the agent of that journal to produce the original document, which, the Duke says, was neither written, inspired, nor dictated by him.

The United States gold dollar, containing a gramme and a half of fine gold, has been selected by the Coinage Conference at Vienna as the best international unit of value. The Imperial Mint is engaged in coining specimens of seven-and-a-half gramme pieces.

Following up the gracious message which he sent to the English pilgrims through Cardinal Antonelli, the Pope has addressed a brief to the pilgrimage committee lauding their conduct and requesting that prayers be offered for the triumph of the Church over all its enemies.

The death of Ferdinand Munoz, Duke of Rianzares, the husband of Queen Christina of Spain, occurred, on Saturday, at Havre. He was a simple soldier in the Royal body-guard when the Queen, then Regent during the minority of Isabella II., took him into favour and afterwards married him. Through that union he was created Duke and grandee of Spain.



A hundred Russian emigrants, the advance guard of a colony of 40,000 who are leaving Russia to settle in Kansas, have passed through New York on their way to their new home.

The *Journal de Paris* says that a British traveller, Mr. Stornes, arrived in Paris on Wednesday, bringing news from Dr. Livingstone up to the commencement of the month of July. Dr. Livingstone was in the enjoyment of perfect health.

The Iceland brings news that the steam-ship *Seine*, engaged in laying the telegraph between Lisbon and Madeira, arrived at Madeira on the 3rd inst., having parted the cable about 140 miles to eastward in 200 fathoms. They had succeeded in raising it half the distance, and buoyed it. She was to leave on the 4th, to complete the laying of the cable.

The British Consuls at Berlin, Munich, Salonica, and Helsingfors have given the Government notification of the existence of cholera in these towns; while the medical officer of the port of London reports that the Lower Danubian ports, Varna, Trieste, Genoa, Havre, Altona, Hamburg, Elsinore, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Stettin, Dantzie, Königsberg, Munich, and Cronstadt are either infected with or suspected of cholera. Vessels arriving at Malta from Italian and Sicilian ports are being subjected to twenty-one days' quarantine, and vessels from Marseilles and other French and Mediterranean ports to fifteen days' quarantine. A telegram from Marseilles, however, states that all vessels leaving that port have a clean bill of health. The cholera is suspected to exist at Naples, and the French mail-steamers are not to call there for the present.

The death of Baron Jean Jacques Desmaisons, Councillor of State in Russia, and attached to the person of the Emperor, is announced as having taken place at Aix-les-Bains, Savoy, at the age of sixty-seven. The deceased was distinguished for his learning, and for being able to speak all the languages of Europe. The death is also announced of Count de Béarn, Second Secretary at the French Legation in Washington, brother-in-law of the Duke de Broglie, at the age of thirty-two; and of M. de Lagarde, French Consul at St. Petersburg, from diphtheria. The death is also announced of M. Désiré, one of the most popular actors in the company of the Bouffes Parisiens, where he had appeared during the last sixteen years in the operas of M. Offenbach. A Leipzig telegram states that Professor Czermak, the celebrated physiologist, died on Tuesday. The Prussian correspondent of the *Hour* states that Dr. Strauss, the author of "The Life of Jesus," is seriously ill, and that his recovery is doubtful.

## THE CHURCH.

### PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Abdy, A. C., to be Chaplain to the Borough Gaol, Stamford.  
Bullock, J. G., Rector of St. Nicholas's, Colchester.  
Burbridge, E., Sinecure Rector of Backwell; Curate of Backwell, Somerset.  
Bickerdyke, R., Curate of Alton; Vicar of Colbury, Southampton.  
Bresley, Frederick; Vicar of Easingwold.  
Brooke, Richard England; Canon of North Newbald in York Cathedral.  
Evans, Samuel, Incumbent of Pont Bleiddyn; Rector of Llysfaen.  
Ellis, Richard; Vicar of Sherburn, York.  
Henrey, T., Vicar of St. Paul's, Tipton; Vicar of Crossens, Southport.  
Jemison, William Henry; Vicar of Stillington.  
Lambert, R. U.; Vicar of Christ Church, Bradford-on-Avon.  
Newton, Henry; Rector of Goxhill, Yorkshire.  
Noble, W.; Vicar of Newbottle-cum-Chalton, Northamptonshire.  
Owen, John Stanley; Incumbent of St. Paul's, Sheerness.  
Scott, John Haigh; Vicar of Whiston.  
Stott, John; Incumbent of Bransdale-cum-Farndale.  
Toulis, J. D.; Rector of Worlington, Suffolk.  
Watkins, Frederick; Rector of Long Marston.  
Weston, William Robert; Vicar of Loversall.

It is announced that a gentleman has undertaken to erect a spire for St. Mary Magdalene's, Paddington.

Canon Harvey has been urging upon his parishioners the desirability of restoring the old parish church of Hornsey.

The chapel of the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn will be reopened next Sunday, after having been closed for seven weeks.

The choir of Rochester Cathedral is being restored, and an old decorated screen has been discovered, which Sir Gilbert Scott is about to restore.

A lady residing at Ryde has given £1000 towards building the chancel of St. Michael's Church, Ryde, as a memorial of the late Bishop of Winchester.

A handsome and artistic reredos has been placed in St. Stephen's Church, Winham, to the memory of the late Vicar, the Rev. G. Ware, M.A.

The *North Wales Chronicle* says that, since the Bishop of Bangor has inhibited the Rector of Beaumaris-cum-Llandegvan, the Rector insists on playing the harmonium and leading the singing in the choir.

The foundation-stone of a new rectory-house at Shepton Beauchamp was laid last week by a sister of the Rector, the Rev. Stuckey Coles. The parishioners presented to Miss Coles a silver trowel in token of their esteem and regard for her.

The handsome church of Bradford-on-the-Moors, a dependency on Ecclesfield, was formally reopened on the 9th inst. by the Archbishop of York, after a thorough and judicious restoration of the interior.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed Wednesday, Dec. 3, as a day of intercession in the Church of England on behalf of missions, and has invited Nonconformists to join in observing the day.

The Bishop of Chester has given his consent to a prosecution being instituted in the Ecclesiastical Courts against the Rev. C. Parnell, incumbent of St. Margaret's Prince's-road, Liverpool, for the Ritualistic practices pursued in his church.

The foundation-stone of the memorial chapel and other additions to the parish church of Stondon Massey, now in course of erection to the memory of the late Mr. Philip Herman Meyer, of Stondon House, was recently laid by Mrs. Meyer, his widow.

At a meeting of the clergy and laity of the Archdeaconry of Sudbury, held at Bury St. Edmunds on Wednesday, it was agreed to present a farewell address to Dr. Harold Browne on the occasion of his leaving the diocese of Ely for that of Winchester.

The Rev. James Mortimer Sanger, Curate of St. Jude's Church, Mildmay Park, has been presented, on his resignation, with a purse containing £75, in acknowledgment of the zealous manner in which he had discharged the duties of his sacred office.

The corner-stone of a new church, dedicated to St. Matthew, at Lightcliffe, near Halifax, was laid on Tuesday by Mrs. Forster. The church is being built at the expense of Major Foster, of Cliffe-hill, in an angle of the park adjoining the high road, and special gifts are made by members of Major Forster's family and neighbouring friends. As the stone was being lifted up by a jib crane for the purpose of placing the mortar, the crane gave way, and with the stone, which weighed half a ton, fell amongst the people. Eight or nine persons were injured.

The harvest festival at St. Barnabas's Church, Oxford, drew together large congregations, and the church was beautifully adorned with the choicest flowers, and an abundance of very fine fruit and vegetables was also displayed in different parts of the church. The alms collected during the day will be devoted to a fund set apart for the relief of the poor of St. Barnabas district in the coming winter.

The Chapel Royal, Savoy, will be closed until St. Luke's Day, for the repainting of the walls and the insertion of new painted windows. After a long disappearance a small brass plate, commemorating the celebrated poet and statesman Gawain Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld, who died in London of the plague early in 1522, has been discovered, and is about to be restored to its place on the floor of the chancel.

The Bishop of London, on the 1st inst., consecrated a church at Dieppe for the use of the English residents and visitors. There is a five-light memorial window in the west front, presented by a family long resident in the place. Ladies of the congregation worked an altar-carpet. The carved oak pulpit is the gift of Mrs. Tipping, the wife of Mr. W. Tipping, M.P., of Brasted Park. The font came from the Rev. A. Gurney's church in Paris, and visitors have presented the altar-linen.

On Thursday week the new Church of St. Andrew, West Walcot, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of the diocese. This church is to take the place of a proprietary chapel, which has hitherto served rather than sufficed for the spiritual wants of the west end of Bath. Sir Gilbert Scott is the architect of the church, which consists of three naves and a chancel, chancel aisle, organ-chamber, and vestry, with western tower, but it presents the peculiarity of the side of the western bay of the two side naves being occupied with porches, an arrangement rendered necessary by the triangular shape of the ground.

The Attorney-General has erected a memorial to his cousin, the late Bishop Patteson. It is a wayside pillar, placed at the intersection of four cross roads near Ottery St. Mary, in a spot locally known as Spence Cross, on a plot of ground placed at his disposal for this purpose by Sir John Kennaway. It performs the function of a guide-post, bearing on its four sides the names of the places to which the four roads respectively lead. On each face is inscribed a text of Scripture which has been selected on account of its containing some reference to paths or ways. A short inscription to the memory of Bishop Patteson explains the purpose of the memorial. It is a plain and unpretending structure of red brick and stone, designed by Mr. Butterfield, but having much character about it, and harmonising well with the pretty spot of ground which has been chosen for its site.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

An election will be held at Merton, Oxford, on Thursday, Oct. 30, to two fellowships. An election to two fellowships in All Souls' will be held on Tuesday, Nov. 4. Two exhibitors will be elected at St. Edmund Hall in October—1, a Bible clerk and librarian, value about £50; 2, an organist, value £24.

Regulations for the Cambridge local examinations which take place next December are issued. The list of places shows the addition of the following centres:—Darlington, Dorchester, Dover, Hastings, Islington, Jersey, Maidstone, Mauritius, Ramsgate, South Shields, Southwark, and Wolverhampton.

Mr. George Fuller, professor of civil engineering in University College, London, has been appointed professor in the same department in Queen's College, Belfast, in the room of Mr. James Thomson, LL.D., resigned.

The Countess of Loudoun has appointed the Earl of Shrewsbury one of the governors of the Grammar School, Dithorn, Staffordshire, according to the powers given to her Ladyship by the new scheme of the Endowed School Commissioners.

The Rev. J. A. Chalmers, Head Master of Spalding Grammar School, has been appointed Head Master of King Edward's Grammar School at Stafford.

The Rev. A. L. Watherston, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge (twenty-first Wrangler in 1867), has been appointed Assistant Master of Brentwood Grammar School.

It is announced that Mr. William Leonard Courtney, Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, will succeed the Rev. H. Sweet Escott as Head Master of Somersetshire College, Bath.

Mr. Robert Kalley Miller, Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, has been appointed by the Admiralty Professor of Mathematics at the Naval College, Greenwich. Mr. Miller graduated in 1867, in which year he was first Smith's prizeman.

A circular issued by the Admiralty announces the opening of the winter session of the Royal Naval College at Greenwich on Oct. 1. The entrance examinations are to commence on the 25th inst., and the list of subjects ranges from ordinary arithmetic to co-ordinate geometry. Attendance at the lectures is also to be permitted without examination.

An Act of Parliament was recently passed to amend the Public Schools Act with regard to the property of Shrewsbury and Harrow Schools. The new governing body of both schools may submit a scheme to the Special Commissioners for the dissolution of the old corporation of each, and to vest the property in the new governing bodies. One month before any scheme is submitted to the Special Commissioners it is to be laid before the old corporations. The effect of the scheme is to transfer the property without any conveyance and without the consent of any person.

A new Jewish synagogue for Manchester was consecrated on Wednesday by the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Adler.

The foundation-stones of the new Townhall, the Assize Court, and Market Hall at Oswestry were laid, on Monday, by the Earl of Powis and Mr. Owen, Mayor of Welshpool.

On Thursday morning the Elcho shield was conveyed to the Dublin Mansion House on a gun-carriage, followed by a detachment of Hussars. The shield was conveyed from the carriage to the Mansion House on the shoulders of the eight who were victorious at Wimbledon, and presented, with an address, to the Lord Mayor, who replied in suitable terms.

The tenth annual conference of the British Pharmaceutical Association was opened on Tuesday evening, in Bradford—W. H. Brady, F.C.S., of Newcastle, president, in the chair. There was a large attendance of delegates. The president's address was of great length, and dealt mainly with the progress which pharmacy had made during the last ten years, one of the chief evidences of progress being that the three pharmacopoeias of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin had been merged into one, and that there was now one pharmacopoeia for the whole of the empire. Several papers were read, among which was one by Mr. J. J. Nicholson, of Sunderland, on the composition of the air of sewers and drains, in which the writer argued against the employment of long shafts in ventilating sewers. Among the twelve papers read on Wednesday one dealt with adulterations in tea, and another gave a history of potable waters.

## THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The forty-third annual session of the British Association for the Advancement of Science was opened on Wednesday at Bradford, under the presidency of Professor A. W. Williamson, of University College, London.

At the meeting of the general committee in the afternoon, the chair was taken by Dr. Carpenter, the retiring president. The treasurer submitted a financial statement showing an income for the past year of £4053, and an expenditure of £3123. A letter was read from Dr. Joule, of Manchester, formally resigning his appointment as president, on account of ill-health. Professor Phillips, in a few well-chosen words of appreciation, moved a resolution expressive of the committee's regret and sympathy. The resolution having been passed with cordial unanimity, Dr. Gladstone then proposed, "That Professor A. W. Williamson be elected President of this meeting." He remarked that Professor Williamson had gained great eminence as a chemist, and that he took a prominent place among our philosophers. But besides that, it seemed particularly appropriate that Professor Williamson should be elected President in Bradford, because this town and the surrounding towns of Halifax and other places in the neighbourhood depended so much upon the chemical arts. He could not imagine that there was any man more fitted to inspire an interest in chemistry in this neighbourhood than Professor Williamson, and it was also well known that he paid a good deal of attention to the mechanical arts. The motion was seconded by Dr. Pengelly, and unanimously agreed to.

Professor Williamson delivered the opening address in St. George's Hall. After explaining at considerable length the principles and uses of the atomic theory in chemistry, he came to the question of what habits of mind and powers did chemical work engender and develop? It required accuracy in observation, in memory, in operation, and in reasoning, the most scrupulous fidelity and care, truthfulness and a constant and careful searching for truth. "Chemistry," Dr. Williamson continued, "presents peculiar advantages for educational purposes in the combination of breadth and accuracy in the training which it affords; and I am inclined to think that, in this respect, it is at present unequalled. There is reason to believe that it will play an important part in general education, and render valuable services to it in conjunction with other scientific and with literary studies. I trust that the facts which I have submitted to your consideration may suffice to show you how fallacious is that materialistic idea of physical science which represents it as leading away from the study of man's noblest faculties, and from a sympathy with his most elevated aspirations, towards mere inanimate matter. A science is but a body of ideas respecting the order of nature. Each idea which forms part of physical science has been derived from observation of nature, and has been tested again and again in the most various ways by reference to nature; but this very soundness of our materials enables us to raise upon the rock of truth a loftier structure of ideas than could be erected on any other foundation by the aid of uncertain materials. The first thing wanted for the work of advancing science is a supply of well-qualified workers. The second thing is to place and keep them under the conditions most favourable to their efficient activity. The most suitable men must be found while still young to be trained to the work, for which we want a system which shall give them favourable opportunities of acquiring a clear and thorough knowledge of some few truths of nature, and shall supply to each student who has the power and the will to conduct researches, all material conditions which are requisite for the purpose. Let the most intelligent and studious children from every primary school be sent, free of expense, to the most accessible secondary school for one year: let the best of these be selected and allowed to continue for a second year, and so on until the elite of them have learnt all that is to be there learnt to advantage. Let the best pupils from the secondary schools be sent to a college of their own selection, and there subjected to a similar process of annual weeding; and, finally, let those who get satisfactorily to the end of a college curriculum be supplied with an allowance sufficient for their maintenance for a year, on condition of their devoting their undivided energies to research, under the inspection of competent college authorities, while allowed such aids and facilities as the college can supply, with the addition of money grants for special purposes. Let all who do well during this first year be allowed similar advantages for a second, and even a third year. Each young investigator thus trained must exert himself to obtain some appointment which may enable him to do the most useful and creditable of which he is capable, while combining the conditions most favourable to his own improvement. Let there be in every college as many professorships and assistantships in each branch of science as are needed for the efficient conduct of the work there going on, and let every professor and assistant have such salary and such funds for apparatus, &c., as may enable him to devote all his powers to the duties of his post, under conditions favourable to the success of those duties; but let each professor receive also a proportion of the fees paid by his pupils, so that it may be his direct interest to do his work with the utmost attainable efficiency, and attract more pupils. In addition to colleges, which are and always have been the chief institutions for the advancement of learning, establishments for the observation of special phenomena are frequently needed, and will doubtless be found desirable in aid of a general system for the advancement of science. Now, if a system fulfilling the conditions which I have thus briefly sketched out were once properly established on a sufficient scale, it ought to develop and improve itself by the very process of its working. There is an urgent need of accurate scientific knowledge for the direction of manufacturing processes, and there could not be a greater mistake than to suppose that such knowledge need not go beyond the elementary truths of science."

At the close of the address a vote of thanks to Dr. Williamson was moved by Mr. W. E. Forster, seconded by Professor Tyndall, and carried by acclamation.

We have engraved Dr. Williamson's portrait, from the photograph by Mr. H. J. Whitlock, of Birmingham.

The business of the various sections into which the Association is divided began on Tuesday morning, the day concluding with a soirée.

According to a return in the *Gazette*, £2,720,550 has been applied, since April 1, to the reduction of the National Debt.

The Duke of Northumberland cut the first turf of a new colliery near Newcastle on Wednesday.

It is stated that the South-Eastern Railway has taken 14,000 hop-pickers into the district of which Maidstone is the centre, being slightly in excess of the average of previous years.

The Gorseddod, an eisteddfod to be held at Coedpoeth, next year, under the designation of "Eisteddfod Cadeiriol Dyffryn Maelor," was proclaimed, on Tuesday, with all the ancient ceremonies. The presiding bard was Clwyddfardd, and he was assisted by Iolo Trefaldwyn, and others. The eisteddfod will be held in June, when about £300 will be offered in prizes.





TRADES' PROCESSION AT BRADFORD, ON THE OPENING OF THE NEW TOWNHALL.





"GOOD-BYE, GOD BLESS YOU!"

FROM THE PICTURE BY P. R. MORRIS, IN THE LATE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



## "GOOD-BY; GOD BLESS YOU!"

In the last exhibition of the Royal Academy there was nothing more poetic and beautiful in sentiment, nothing more truly and purely idyllic, than the picture, by Mr. P. R. Morris, we have engraved, and which now forms a leading attraction of the Liverpool Autumn Exhibition. The story—and it might suggest a whole three-volume novel—is told with a simplicity, reticence, and freedom from affectation which are, unhappily, too rare in English pictures of its class, but which cannot be appreciated too highly. The landscape, too, which forms no inconsiderable part of the charm of the work, is in perfect keeping with the tender pathos of the humble parting. It is the quiet, rather saddening, close of an autumnal day. The rich warm after-glow lingers in the serene sky above the low hills and behind the yellowing trees; but there are traces of the inconstant time in the tiny rain-pools lying in the ruts and hollows of the road, and which, reflecting the departing glory of the sky, shine like molten gold. The smoke from the cottages soars straight upwards into the still air, telling of the peaceful fireside rest of poor families united after the day's toil. The rooks are flying home to their roost; the sheep also, following each other and crowding together in the way that has afforded so many similes of human life, are being driven by the shepherd to their fold. The landscape is not selected for its mere picturesqueness; such little-marked scenery is very common in Lancashire (where the girl's head-dress seems to carry us). But it might also be found in many other English counties, and, though but little interesting and not at all impressive, it is of pleasantly-soothing, placid aspect. Every part of the picture, even to the deeply-ploughed ruts of the road, the old weather-worn milestone, and the kitten straying after its young mistress from their cottage home, will not be without some symbolic meaning to a sympathetic mind. And how touching is the parting of this lowly couple! The girl is going, probably, farther away and for a longer period than she has ever ventured before. Poverty, doubtless, compels her to seek work and wage in some factory or family. But how hard it is to say "Good-by!" perhaps for the last time; and, though the waggon goes steadily on with the bundle or box which contains all the poor girl's provision for the future, the pair still linger together before taking the final kiss, deaf to the loud summons of the impatient waggoner. It is indeed a cruel severance for that aged grandam in garments of mourning. She is losing, apparently, the last of her dear ones; the rest are dead, or perhaps in far-distant colonies. When her only darling is gone, the light of her poor dwelling will be extinguished: what but night, and winter, and loneliest desolation will be hers? As she takes the last look of yearning love at that fair young face she may well dread the temptations, snares, and, it may be, privations, to which her child's unfriended innocence may be exposed. The girl herself, in the confidence of her inexperience, has few such fears. It is the morning of life with her, and she looks forward to her new field of exertion with some of the buoyant hopefulness natural to youth. But she is a good girl; there is considerable reassurance in the gentle pressure of her embrace, and genuine affection in the way she fondles those emaciated old hands lying in motherly benediction on her bosom. We feel sure that her earliest savings will be sent to support and cheer the aged protector of her early life to whom she owes so much. All this and more is told or suggested, and much better told or suggested, in this admirable picture. Mr. Morris had already made his mark with subjects from Calvary, imaginatively treated; but we think that higher honours await him if he continues to work the new vein he has opened up so felicitously.

The Dundee School Board, on Monday, resolved to erect five new schools.

Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen laid the foundation-stone of a working-man's hall at Ashford, on Saturday last, as a memorial of the late Mr. H. Whitfield, a local philanthropist. In the course of his address he made some pointed observations on the efforts that are occasionally made by some persons to force temperance on other people, to which he strongly objected. He preferred to trust not to harsh restrictions, but to the provision of better means of employment and enjoyment.

Messrs. Pease, the owners of the Middlesborough estate, have presented a site, consisting of one acre and a half of ground, for a new high school at Middlesborough; and Mr. J. W. Pease, M.P., has undertaken to erect, at a cost of £7000 or £8000, the portion of the pile which is to be used as a middle-class school. It is proposed to raise a sum of £15,000 by subscription for the completion of the institution; and Mr. Samuelson, M.P., and Mr. I. Loythian Bell have each contributed £1000 towards the fund.

The *Irishman*, commenting upon Archbishop Manning's recent letter on the state of Ireland, designates it as "a romantic day dream," and adds:—"As a work of fiction it can hardly be excelled, but that is the most that can be said in its favour. It shows, at all events, how remarkable is the ignorance of our country's condition which prevails even amongst the most learned and distinguished of Englishmen."—A demonstration has been held at Bodinstown churchyard over the tomb of Woolf Tone, one of the heroes of '98. Five thousand persons witnessed the ceremony of laying a new marble slab on his grave, the original tombstone having been chipped away as relics.—At a Home Rule meeting near Enniskillen the principal speaker, Mr. O'Neill Daunt, discoursed at great length on the past and present policy of the Orange party.—Resolutions have been adopted by the Roman Catholic Bishop and clergy of the diocese of Cloyne in favour of Home Rule. This is the first distinct enunciation of opinion on the part of the Catholic hierarchy as a body in reference to the movement.

Lady Caroline Murray, sister of the Earl of Mansfield, died on Thursday week, at Ashurst Lodge, Sunninghill, aged sixty-eight years. The death, at the age of eighty, is announced of Lady Sarah Maitland, daughter of the fourth Duke of Richmond, and widow of General Sir Peregrine Maitland. We have to record the death of General Matson, R.E., at the age of eighty-two. He had the silver war medal with three clasps for Peninsular services, and also took part in the United States campaign of 1815. Mr. W. Gibb, a Manchester merchant, who succeeded in fairly worrying Government into passing the Inland Bonding Act, some quarter of a century ago, died recently, aged seventy-three. The death of Charles J. McDermot, "Prince of Coolavin," is announced. He was a fellow-labourer of O'Connell, and was deeply revered by the people as a chieftain of a clan who paid him an unswerving allegiance. The *Worcester Journal*, in announcing the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Walker, of Blackmore Park Farm, gives an account from an old file of the trial and execution for burglary of four men, against whom she gave evidence ninety years ago. Her eldest son is now seventy-nine. Of her parents' children only one failed to reach eighty years and upwards. The death is announced of Colonel the Hon. Peregrine F. Cust, son of the first Baron Brownlow. He was eighty-two years of age at the time of his death.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

There can be no question that the racing at Doncaster last week, with the exception of that which took place on the first day, was decidedly below the average. No such small field has contested the St. Leger since 1852, when Stockwell had only five opponents; and though the public are greatly indebted to Mr. Merry for treating them to such a rattling finish between his representatives, yet the unfortunate collapse of Gang Forward deprived the race of its chief interest—the decisive struggle between the Fyfield champion and Kaiser. The result proved that Marie Stuart is still slightly superior to Doncaster, though there was probably more between them in May, and the truth of the Derby running was strikingly confirmed, Chandos being fourth, and Andred fifth, exactly as they finished at Epsom. Kaiser was hopelessly beaten at the distance, and though he might have been a little nearer to Mr. Merry's pair had he not been eased in the last few strides, no one can now maintain that Doncaster won the "blue ribbon" by a fluke.

The Colonel secured two races on the Thursday and Friday with ridiculous ease. He is one of the grandest-looking horses in training, and, though most of his brilliant successes have been achieved over short courses, there is really no proof that he cannot stay. Mr. Houldsworth's unlucky colours at last came to the front in a ten-sovereign sweepstakes, as Farnsfield just managed to beat Rostrevor and six others, of whom George Frederick was a bad third; and he will require to make very rapid improvement if he is to rival the deeds of his own brother, Albert Victor, and win the Middle Park Plate. Mr. Merry is almost invincible just now, and Highland Fling (7 st. 8 lb.) fairly ran away with the Alexandra Plate, a new race, to which £300 was added. Drummond (8 st. 13 lb.) did not run at all in his usual form, but Oxonian (9 st. 1 lb.) managed to get second, and showed far more stamina than he has ever been credited with. Thorn won the Eglinton Stakes in such style that one well-known bookmaker remarked that "Marie Stuart would have won no Leger if Thorn had been in it," a bold statement, for which he had scarcely sufficient foundation, as Rostrevor was the best of his opponents, and the distance was only six furlongs.

The attendance on the last day was immense, and the race for the Cup made full amends for other deficiencies in the programme. Andred walked away from the wretched pair opposed to him in the Doncaster Stakes; and then Winslow, Thorn, Uhlán, Lilian, and Field Marshal, truly a notable quintet, came out for the great race. Winslow looked decidedly stale and jaded, and in very different form to when he won the Lewes Handicap. Thorn was, perhaps, the grandest animal of the party, but his breeding and antecedents did not give much promise of staying over such a long and trying course; while Uhlán, in spite of the immense amount of work he has done both in public and private, looked as fresh as possible, his condition reflecting the greatest credit on Gilbert, his trainer, who certainly has a marvellous knack of keeping his horses thoroughly wound up to concert pitch. Lilian made the running at a great pace, with Uhlán lying some four or five lengths behind her, and these tactics answered so well that half a mile from home everything was beaten except Mr. Saville's pair, and Uhlán won as he chose by half a dozen lengths. Of course, after her St. Leger victory, Marie Stuart had the Park Hill Stakes completely at her mercy, and Wild Myrtle, in receipt of 9 lb., could never make her gallop.

Never previously had so many yearlings been offered for sale at Doncaster as were put up last week, and for two out of the four days both Mr. Tattersall and Mr. Pain were fully employed. Of course, out of so large a number, a good many lots were sent back unsold; but the results, on the whole, were decidedly encouraging to breeders, as there was no difficulty in getting rid of, at remunerative prices, really good animals. The first youngster sold was Bagpipes (550 gs.), by Scottish Chief—Cachuca (dam of Houlachan), who was knocked down to Mr. Walker. Mr. Everitt's four, which were all by Paul Jones, attracted a good deal of attention, and sold well, considering that their sire is quite untried; and then twenty from the Yardley Stud were knocked down at remunerative, though not very high, prices. Easton (1000 gs.), by The Miner—Fern, was the premier; and Breech-loader (600 gs.), by Macaroni—Beechy Head; Carbon (550 gs.), by The Duke—Egyptian; and Challenger (520 gs.), by The Duke—Lifeboat, also sold well. Beaufort (600 gs.), an own brother to Somerset, was no great bargain to Lord Lonsdale, as, though very compact and beautifully shaped, he is too small ever to make a racehorse of very high class. On Wednesday a half-brother to Pace, by Parmesan—Lady Trespass, was sold to Mr. Houldsworth for 1000 gs., which we consider his full value. The Waresley yearlings, most of which were by Blinkhoolie, did not sell well, though a lengthy, good-looking colt by Speculum—Fairstar, made 600 gs.; but prices, on the whole, ruled low throughout the day. St. Leger (1800 gs.), a half-brother to Doncaster, by Trumpeter—Marigold, was the sensational youngster of the week, and fell to Mr. Joseph Dawson's nod. He was bred by Sir Tatton Sykes, and is a well-grown colt with plenty of length, though we should fancy that he will always be most dangerous over short courses. With two or three exceptions, Mr. Cookson's yearlings, which have always been regarded as the fashionable lot of the week, sold badly. The Grey Palmer (1050 gs.), by The Palmer—Eller (dam of Formosa), made the highest price of the lot. He is a grey, very lengthy and racing-like; but, on the whole, we preferred Scotch Earl (1000 gs.), by The Earl—Lady Macdonald (dam of Brigantine), who showed immense bone and power. Fourteen of the Sheffield Lane team went at low prices. On the same day Mr. Pain sold an own brother to Memoria, by Speculum—Remembrance, for 530 gs., and also knocked down fourteen of the Glasgow stud yearlings, of which a colt by Lord Clifden from a Maid of Masham mare joined M. Lefevre's stud at 1200 gs., and a colt by Brother to Stafford—Makeshift (dam of Pell Mell, &c.) reached 800 gs. Mr. Merry disposed of another draught from his stable; but, as he put a reserve price of 2000 gs. on an own brother to Lady Bothwell, we may hope that he will not altogether relinquish racing.

On Saturday last a contest took place for the swimming championship of England. The distance was a mile and three quarters, and the course from Putney to Hammersmith. It is almost unnecessary to state that J. B. Johnson, who is quite invincible at present, won very easily, J. Collard and F. Cavill swimming a dead-heat about thirty yards behind him.

At a large meeting, representing all shades of religious opinion, held on Tuesday, in the Guildhall, Kidderminster, Mr. Thomas Brock, sculptor, of London, was commissioned to erect a statue in memory of Richard Baxter, at Kidderminster.

The annual gathering of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Warwickshire took place on Tuesday afternoon, at Coventry, under the presidency of Lord Leigh, the provincial Grand Master. There was full choral service at St. Michael's Church. A banquet took place in the evening at St. Mary's Hall.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Three farthings apiece has been for several weeks the standing quotation for mackerel at Billingsgate. Nevertheless, the demand is small, as mackerel are considered out of season.

The latest "mysterious disappearance" is that of Mr. William Robert Clemow, the proprietor of Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street. The unfortunate gentleman was under medical restraint, and whilst walking in Fleet-street he rushed away from his keeper, and has not since been heard of.

The Notting-hill and Bayswater branch of the Girls' Public Day-School Company was opened on Tuesday. The Earl of Airlie is the president of the company, which is in connection with the National Union for Improving the Education of Women, of which Princess Louise is president. The school is situated in Norland-square.

The *City Press* states that Mr. Johnson, the Sheriff Elect, has appointed Mr. Arthur T. Hewett, of Nicholas-lane, as Under-Sheriff for the ensuing year, in the room of Mr. Watney, who from unavoidable circumstances is unable to assume that office. Mr. Alderman Whetham has appointed Mr. Thomas Beard, of Basinghall-street, his Under Sheriff.

The auxiliary postmen have held a meeting to complain of being left out in the cold. According to their spokesmen, they do the same work for 18s. a week that the regular postmen do for 30s. In default of redress a large number of them have joined the union styling itself "The Post Office and Telegraph Service Benefit Society."

The total number of paupers in the metropolitan districts last week was 98,390, of whom 33,403 were in workhouses and 64,987 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1872, 1871, and 1870, these figures show a decrease of 3106, 21,103, and 29,776 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 485; of whom 332 were men, 134 women, and 19 children.

The rooms and vaults at Somerset House recently vacated by the Admiralty are going to be handed over by her Majesty's Commissioners of Works to the authorities of Doctors' Commons. The spacious vaults beneath the terrace facing the river are being converted into strong rooms, for which purpose the earth and defective lead have been removed from the crowns of the arches to admit of a foundation of concrete, on which will be laid Claridge's patent asphalt of Seyssel, to ensure the vaults being made thoroughly waterproof.

A number of representatives of the industrial classes of the metropolis connected with the various workmen's clubs visited Guildhall, last Saturday, by invitation of the Lord Mayor and Corporation, and an address was delivered to them by Dr. Sanders, on the subject of the New City Library, and the museum connected therewith, after which they were shown over the building. In the course of his address, Dr. Sanders stated that the building and its adjuncts had cost £100,000, and that the maintenance of the building and library constituted a charge of £2000 a year on the City funds.

The report of the water examiner to the Local Government Board on the water supplied by the various metropolitan water companies during the month of August states that the water supplied by the New River, the East London, and the West Middlesex Companies, was "clear, bright, and well filtered;" that supplied by the Southwark and Vauxhall and the Grand Junction Companies was "clear and bright;" that supplied by the Lambeth Company was "clear, but insufficiently filtered;" and that supplied by the Chelsea Company was "clear, but too rapidly filtered."

At a general court of the Bank of England the Governor (Mr. Greene), in referring to the conviction of the Bank forgers, acknowledged the assistance that had been received from the Foreign Office, the American and Spanish Ministers, and the Captain-General of Cuba. A vote of thanks was passed to the Messrs. Freshfield for their skilful conduct of the prosecution. It was stated that a large portion of the moneys abstracted from the Bank by the recent forgeries would be recovered; but the expenses of the prosecution, which were very heavy, would have to be defrayed out of the recovered money. In a cursory allusion to Mr. Lowe's abortive Bank Charter Bill the Governor said, though they had been consulted about details, they had not expressed any opinion on the measure.

Professor Bernays has made his first quarterly report as analyst to the Camberwell vestry. One sample of mustard was so old as to be useless; one sample of milk was of "extraordinary goodness" a second of fair average quality, a third very deteriorated by the removal of cream. Of the six samples of butters one was of very inferior quality. Sixty-one samples of bread were analysed. In seven only was there any alum, in one there was not enough to weigh, and in another there was not much more. He suggests half a pound of salt being mixed with a hundred pounds of bread to preserve it, and adds, "The children of many poor people obtain all the salt they take as food either in their bread or in their butter. If, then, the salt is almost absent from bread an unhealthy condition of the body must be engendered."

Last week 2256 births and 1319 deaths were registered in London. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births exceeded by 25, while the deaths were 90 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the five previous weeks had steadily decreased from 27 to 20 per 1000, slightly increased last week to 21. The rate was 17 per 1000 in the west, 19 in the north, 22 in the central, 23 in the east, and 22 in the south groups of districts. The 1319 deaths included 2 from smallpox, 29 from measles, 13 from scarlet fever, 12 from diphtheria, 49 from whooping-cough, 26 from different forms of fever, and 162 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 293 deaths were referred, against numbers declining from 555 to 330 in the five preceding weeks. The deaths from these seven diseases were 65 below the corrected average number returned in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of diphtheria were excessive. The fatal cases of diarrhoea, which in the five previous weeks had declined from 470 to 229, further decreased last week to 162, which, however, exceeded by 22 the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years. To simple cholera 13 deaths were referred, against 16, 12, and 8 in the three preceding weeks. To different forms of violence 49 deaths were referred. Forty were the result of negligence or accident, including 18 from fractures and contusions, 5 from burns and scalds, 4 from drowning, 2 from poison, and 8 from suffocation. The death of a match-maker, aged twenty-six years, in the London Hospital, was referred to phosphorus necrosis. Six cases of suicide and two of manslaughter were registered. Five of the deaths from fractures and contusions, resulting from negligence or accident, were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets. From this class of accident 73 cases of injury and maiming came under the notice of the police within the London registration area.



## LAW AND POLICE.

## TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT FOR PERJURY.

The Lord Chief Justice, on taking his seat yesterday week, suggested that the reports of the case should be unaccompanied by any comments or observations conveying opinions on one side or the other as to the witnesses, though he added that there was nothing objectionable in giving or referring to the evidence on such or such a point, or in stating that such and such witnesses gave such evidence on such a head. The first witnesses were clerks from the office of Mr. Harcourt, the defendant's present attorney, called in consequence of what passed on the previous day, to show that the proofs or statements of some important witnesses had been taken regularly and properly, and not communicated to the defendant. In the course of their cross-examination it was elicited that Mr. Onslow goes to the office a good deal and takes a great interest in the case, and that he also has a clerk a good deal there. Miss Eliza Froud, of Shirley, described with great vivacity her romantic acquaintance with Roger in 1849, when he helped her to bathe her cats, "which she idolised for her dear mother's sake," talked with her about music, and annoyed a pretty girl by winking at her. She was positive the defendant was her old friend, but she begged to be excused looking at any photographs unless they were canine. The evidence of Miss Froude, and the quaint manner in which it was given, had put the Court into a merry mood. But the examination of Mr. Robert Adeane Barlow was the most comical episode which the trial has yet produced. Mr. Barlow is a grandson of Admiral Sir Robert Barlow, and a nephew of the Countess of Nelson and Duchess of Bronte. He is also an agent for the sale of some Nevada silver-mines, and has, in his lifetime, been "a great many things." While the Carabiniers were quartered at Canterbury he was staying in the old city "off and on," and met Roger Tichborne upon several occasions. He is also certain that the defendant is Roger Tichborne. And this was in effect the total of his evidence. But the cross-examination by Mr. Serjeant Parry was infinitely amusing. He was not a Mormon, the witness declared emphatically; he was a Broad Churchman, and he believed in the words painted up over the synagogue at Utah—"Practise no evil, advance virtue, seek wisdom, and speak the truth." Mr. Barlow was almost beside himself with anger and excitement, and boldly avowed his belief that between the witness-box and "another place" there intervenes but a sheet of brown paper. Henry Munday, Patrick Hegan, and James Beehan, ex-Carabiniers, deposed to Roger's alleged flirtation with Miss Hales, of Canterbury. Munday also affirmed that he had repeatedly seen Roger's bare arms without observing any tattoo marks on them. It was agreed, on the application of a jurymen the previous day, that on the rising of the Court it should adjourn till Tuesday.

Tuesday was occupied with the military evidence, and several men who had been in Roger's regiment very positively identified the defendant. The cross-examination was directed to elicit variances in their recollection and description of him, one describing him as "broad-chested and broad-shouldered," and another as "slight;" one that his voice was different, another the same. It was also endeavoured to elicit that when the witnesses went to see the defendant they knew they were going to see "Sir Roger," and had heard that he was grown much stouter and was a good deal changed. These witnesses also spoke to conversations with him, in which he seemed to know the names of the officers of the regiment, and incidents which occurred in it when Roger was there; but in cross-examination it appeared that they did not know that M'Cann, who had been Roger's servant, and knew of all these matters, had been living with the defendant. One witness, a bandmaster, described Roger as having shoulders "moderately broad," and not at all sloping, as other witnesses had said, and as having a chest quite in proportion to his size, and not at all narrow, as had been represented, and said that the defendant, to the best of his belief, was the same man; he also said he found defendant knew that Roger had played the French horn, and who had taught him, and the witness thought that conclusive. It appeared that Carter, who had been Roger's servant, was with the defendant. Another witness, who saw the defendant at Mr. Holmes's office, said he recognised him as soon as he saw him, and he declared his voice was "the very same," though he said that of Roger was "soft." This witness stated that he had seen Roger's arms bare on several occasions, and he was sure there were no tattoo marks upon them. The witness, in course of cross-examination, told a curious story, of which nothing had previously been heard.

The defendant has committed another "interpellation." On Tuesday Mr. Serjeant Parry, in cross-examining Henry Marks on his brother's connection with the defendant, asked if he did not get £5 every time he took the chair at a public meeting. This provoked from the defendant an audible observation, "He knows it's false," of which Mr. Serjeant Parry complained to the Court. An apology was immediately tendered, and the Lord Chief Justice observed that they would know what to do were the offence repeated. The witnesses were all old Carabiniers. They included William Davies, the witness at the last trial who made so much fun out of having assisted Roger to turn the devil out of his bed—the evil one being only a young donkey which had been deposited there by Roger's fellow-officers. Davies and all the other Carabiniers flatly denies that there had been tattoo-marks on Tichborne. Each of them described occasions on which they must have seen them had they been there. William Try, who had been servant to Captain Bickerstaffe, deposed to having frequently answered Roger's bell when he was in his bed-room dressing. He never saw any marks. The occasion on which Henry Marks had seen Roger's bare arms was when several officers ran a foot-race in flannels. He believed, but would not swear, that they had their sleeves tucked up to their elbows.

The Judges presiding at this trial have unanimously resolved to put a stop to the defendant's speechifying at public meetings. On Thursday the Lord Chief Justice, referring to certain proceedings which have recently taken place at Spennymoor, near Newcastle, said:—"It seems to us that the time has come when what I cannot designate otherwise than as a great public scandal should be put a stop to. That a man committed by a learned Judge, after a long trial, for perjury, the jury having disbelieved his evidence, and against whom the constitutional tribunal the grand jury has found a bill of indictment, should be paraded about the country preparatory to his trial, and while it is pending, as a victim and a martyr, is, in my opinion, on outrage on all public decency and propriety. . . . We give the defendant fair notice that, if he attend any other public meeting, we shall withdraw the liberty we have allowed him, no longer hold him to bail, and commit him to prison." Mr. Justice Lush said that, if he had been acting alone, he would at once have rescinded the bail; and Mr. Justice Mellor observed that the defendant, by announcing himself at public meetings as Sir Roger Tichborne, Bart., and arguing the question whether he was or was not an impostor, was prejudging questions which it was alone the province of the jury to decide. In answer to a question by Dr. Kenealy, the Lord Chief Justice said that the defendant was not to attend any pigeon-shooting matches. The hearing of evidence was then

proceeded with. John Cheetham, a coachman at Macclesfield, who had formerly been in the Carabiniers, was then called, and identified the defendant as Roger Tichborne. David Cairns, another Carabinier, whose name has been frequently mentioned, formerly gatekeeper at Sandhurst, and now a warder at Norwich Castle, gave similar testimony. In a long cross-examination by Mr. Serjeant Parry, the witness gave an account of the active part he had taken in assisting in procuring military witnesses from different parts of the country for the defendant at the last trial. Mary Ann Cairns, the wife of the last witness, said she recognised the defendant as Roger Tichborne by the upper part of his face and walk. Martin Burke, another Carabinier, said the defendant was Roger; he recognised him more by his answers than by anything else. John Lesmore, formerly trumpet-major of the Carabiniers, had no doubt in the world that the defendant was Roger Tichborne. Did not recognise him at first, but did after twenty minutes; he had seen Roger with both arms bare, and never noticed any tattoo marks on them.

Mr. Arthur Collins, of the Western Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Poole.

The case of Thomas Gidney, the tobacconist in Somers Town who is charged with concealing a large quantity of foreign manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco, was again before the Clerkenwell police magistrate on Monday. The Inland Revenue authorities sued for £729 17s. 3d., or treble the value of the goods seized. A good deal of evidence having been given, Mr. Cook imposed penalties amounting to £627 odd, and ordered that the defendant should be detained until they were paid.

From the further investigation of the Special Gaol Committee of the Court of Aldermen as to the alleged attempt of the Bank forgers to escape, it appears that the affair has been much exaggerated, and that a sum of money found on one of the warders has been satisfactorily accounted for.

Mr. Henry Piejus, trading under the name of H. Lee and Co., Northern Wharf, York-road, King's-cross, was charged at the Guildhall, yesterday week, with selling coals which he had advertised as Wallsend coal, "double-screened, and unsurpassed in size and quality," when in fact they were principally slates. According to the evidence of Mr. Friend, "the best was so bad that it would only burn to a white ash and give out very little heat, and the worst was totally unfit for burning at all." He was fined £4 and costs.

An apprentice boy named Balch was sent to gaol from the Mansion House, on Monday, in default of paying £2 for a series of extraordinary vagaries practised in the workshop of his master. This was the third occasion within two months upon which he had been brought before the Court.

Philip Meredith, a dairyman, of Old Town, Clapham, pleaded guilty, at Wandsworth, to a charge of selling milk and water as genuine milk. He was fined £10 and 2s. costs, and in default ordered to be imprisoned for two months.—At the Sheffield Townhall Charles Parkinson, a milk-seller, has been fined £5 and costs for having sold a pint of milk containing 25 per cent of water.

Miss Lavinia Isaacs, dressmaker, charged with stealing two lace shawls, value £57, the property of the Belgian Lace Company, Regent-street, was again brought before Mr. Knox, at Marlborough-street, yesterday week. The prosecutors recommended her to mercy; but, notwithstanding, Mr. Knox sentenced her to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

John Murphy, described as a tall, powerful young fellow, was charged at the Marylebone Police Court, on Wednesday, with assaulting two policemen, and sentenced to a month's imprisonment; whereupon he assaulted the gaoler and two other officers, who endeavoured to remove him to the cell, for which he was ordered to be imprisoned for another month.

Mr. Thomas Middleton, of 15, Sloane-terrace, Chelsea, has been summoned at Westminster for making an excessive distress on the goods of Emily Maria Dryx, a lodger. The evidence showed that the complainant's goods were distrained upon for £2 9s. rent. The broker's man turned her out of her own bed and slept in it. Her goods were condemned and her clothes kept. The goods had not been offered her nor her clothes. A man had told her he bought the goods, and showed her a receipt for £4. Mr. Woolrych said it was a most disgraceful proceeding, and the man who slept in the complainant's bed deserved to be thrown into a pond. He ordered the goods to be returned, or £14 value and £2 costs to be paid, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment.

Honoré Dufois, engineer on board the French steamer Faulconier, has been fined, at Swansea, £100, or the alternative of six months' imprisonment, for smuggling spirits.

At Lurgan, on Monday, twenty-two Roman Catholics and eleven Protestants were sent for trial on the charge of having taken part in a riotous and illegal assemblage in Lurgan on July 23 last. Bail was accepted for their appearance.

Arthur Field, a letter-carrier attached to the Northern District Office, Islington, has been detected in possession of brooches, jewel-boxes, photographs, and a variety of valuables pilfered from letters. Before the magistrate he strove to excuse himself on the ground that the Post Office could not expect to have honest servants at 17s. a week. He was remanded.

Albert Mansfield, a butcher, of Richmond-road, Twickenham, was summoned at Brentford Petty Sessions, last Saturday, for having an unjust weighing-machine in his shop. James Greig, inspector of weights and measures, proved that he tested the machine with a 4-lb. weight, when he found that the dial registered 11b. against the purchaser. The Bench fined the defendant £5, or a month in default.

The Liverpool police have captured the negro valet, Mazonoo, who escaped from Lichfield Gaol, where he was confined, charged with forging his master's name to cheques.

The jury empaneled to view the fragments of a human body which have been found drifting in the Thames have returned the only verdict open to them—namely, that the deceased woman has been murdered by some person or persons unknown. The Government has offered a reward of £200 for any information that may lead to the discovery of the person who committed the murder.—An inquest on an imbecile girl, who died in Gray's-inn-lane, has issued in a verdict of manslaughter against her father and stepmother. The evidence showed that death had been caused by neglect and want of proper food.—At the Malling Police Court Thomas Atkins was committed for trial for the murder of the policeman at Snodland. The further evidence submitted against him showed that he had voluntarily admitted having caused the man's death. Thomas Bridger, who was charged with aiding and harbouring the murderer, was also committed.—A murder peculiarly atrocious in the manner of its perpetration was committed at Darlington on Saturday night. The victim was a young woman, named Addison, the murderer, an ironworker, named Dawson, and the alleged cause jealousy. Dawson got clear from the scene of his crime; but his dog knew his haunts, and being followed it led the police to a place in which he had

sought refuge.—John Muller, a young German, has been arrested at Queenstown on a charge of murder. The crime is said to have been committed at Cologne, and it was on telegraphic instructions from the public prosecutor there that the arrest was effected.—A pitman at Hetton, in Durham, was quarrelling with his wife, when several of his neighbours took her part and thrashed him. Afterwards one of them threw a stone at him through the window, when he opened it, and, taking aim with a gun, shot the man dead.

## INVERLOCHY AND BEN NEVIS.

Her Majesty the Queen returned on Tuesday to Balmoral from her week's sojourn at Inverlochy Castle, near Fort William, Inverness-shire, the seat of Lord Abinger. This place is near the lower entrance of the Caledonian Canal, which traverses, with the aid of a chain of long lakes, the whole width of the North British peninsula, in the direction of south-west to north-east, from the Sea of Mull, off the Morven coast of Argyshire, to the Moray Firth, beyond Inverness. The entire length of inland navigation is about sixty miles, thirty-seven miles through natural sheets of water, twenty-three cut as a canal, with a depth of seventeen feet. The works were begun in 1803 by Telford, and the canal was opened in 1822; but improvements were made between 1843 and 1847. Loch Linnhe, an inlet of the western sea, with its upper extremity branching off into Loch Leven and Loch Eil, leads to the mouth of the river Lochy, where stands Fort William, a military post established by General Monk, and strengthened in the reign of William III., to check the power of the Highland chieftains. A mile or two from Fort William, and under the very shadow of huge Ben Nevis, the loftiest mountain in the British Islands, are the ruins of old Inverlochy Castle. These consist of four large round towers, with connecting screens; the western and southern are nearly entire. It has been thought to have been an ancient stronghold of the Comyns, in the reign of Edward I., but this opinion is rejected by Dr. J. H. Burton and other good Scottish antiquaries. This place was the scene of a fight between Donald of the Isles and the Earls of Mar and Caithness, in the reign of James I., when the Earl of Caithness was slain; and it was here that the Marquis of Montrose, in 1645, won a great victory over the Marquis of Argyll, defeating him with the loss of 1500 men, as described by Sir Walter Scott in his "Legend of Montrose." A mile and a half from the ruins of the old castle is the modern castellated mansion of Lord Abinger, formerly called Torlundie House. It was built ten years ago. The house occupies a commanding site, and, as the old Scotch style of architecture has been adopted, its towers and turrets and crenelated gables command the attention of the visitor on his approach. The main front of the building is to the south, and the principal entrance is on the east. A portico leads to the main door, above which are trophies of the chase, consisting of the skulls of three stags, with antlers. On the doorway are the arms of Lord Abinger, the lion rampant, with the motto, "Suis stat viribus." The entrance hall is decorated with the heads of Highland deer, and ornamented with paintings. A number of pictures by various masters are hung in the other rooms, and several busts—including one of Lord Abinger—are arranged in the different apartments. The castle contains thirty rooms, those reserved for the Queen being in the newer part of the building; her Majesty's sitting-room being over the drawing-room. Little care has been expended on the surrounding grounds, and they are almost as wild as the adjoining moor. Within a short distance of the castle, in a northerly direction, lies a quiet little sheet of water, with a miniature island in its centre, known as Lochan na Marrock. On every side the castle is hemmed in by mountains of the wildest and grandest character; but through the valley between the mountains run the waters of the Lochy, which lose themselves in the broad expanse of Loch Linnhe; the Lundy, which joins the Lochy a short distance north of Inverlochy; the Nevis, which empties itself into the loch at the north end of Fort William; and other mountain streams and rills, which pursue their turbid and sinuous courses to the loch. The country is almost destitute of trees, and there is but little ground under cultivation.

Ben Nevis, of which there is a fine view from the Lochiel Arms Hotel at Bannavie, near Fort William and Inverlochy, has been ascertained by the scientific survey to be 4406 ft. above the sea-level. Its base has a circumference of twenty-four miles, and it is separated, by deep ravines on the east and west sides, from the range of other adjoining mountains. The northern front of Ben Nevis consists of two distinct portions, one surmounting the other. On the level top of the lower terrace, at an elevation of 1700 ft., is a tarn or small lake. Up to this height the steep sides of the mountain are clothed with a short grassy sward, and the rocks are granitic. But rising abruptly from the lower platform is another mountain of black porphyritic rock, without any vegetation upon it, and having a terribly bleak and forbidding aspect, with a precipice on one side 1500 ft. in depth. The summit is eight miles from Bannavie, and may be reached by a good climber in three hours. The impress of the French and the Prince Imperial went to the top of Ben Nevis in August of last year. It commands a wonderful view of the lakes and mountains, both of Inverness and Argyshire, and of the sea with its many islands.

The Launceston Local Board of Health, in consequence of an advance in the price of gas, has resolved to light the town with petroleum oil.

A spacious new dock, built by Mr. Wemyss, of Wemyss Castle, at a cost of about £10,000, was opened, on Tuesday, at West Wemyss, a port in Fifeshire.

A vacancy for Cambridgeshire is caused by the death of the Earl of Hardwicke and the elevation of Viscount Royston to the Peerage.

The Devastation has at last met with heavy weather, and has had her seagoing qualities fairly tested. The result is said to be highly satisfactory. She rode easily over heavy seas, and rolled less than the Agincourt, which accompanied her.

The Great Eastern steam-ship returned to Sheerness on Wednesday afternoon, after laying the new cable for the French Atlantic Telegraph Company. Upon the return voyage efforts were made to grapple and repair the 1865 cable, which was broken a few months ago.

The thirteenth annual exhibition of the Derbyshire Agricultural and Horticultural Society was held in the Cattle Market, Derby, on Wednesday. The entries included 150 head of cattle, 114 horses, and 280 sheep. In the afternoon the annual dinner of the society was held in the Corn Exchange, the chair being occupied by Lord George Cavendish, M.P.

A correspondent at Wolverhampton says it has been agreed among the ironmasters of Staffordshire, Yorkshire, and the north of England to give notice to their men of a reduction of wages, to take effect from Oct. 4. A meeting of the arbitration board has been summoned for the 29th inst., to consider the subject.





BEN NEVIS.



THE QUEEN IN THE HIGHLANDS: RUINS OF OLD INVERLOCHY CASTLE.





SIR GARNET WOLSELEY, K.C.B.,  
COMMANDER OF THE EXPEDITION FOR THE ASHANTEE WAR.



GENERAL KAUFMANN,  
COMMANDER OF THE RUSSIAN EXPEDITION TO KHIVA.



LOADING THE WARREE, AT WOOLWICH, WITH STORES FOR THE ASHANTEE WAR.



## SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

This distinguished officer, who left England at the end of last week to take command of the military expedition against the Ashantees on the Gold Coast of West Africa, has of late years been regarded as one of the ablest conductors of such an enterprise that could be chosen from those in the prime of life already noted for past services in different fields of action. Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley entered the Army as Ensign of the 80th Regiment in March, 1852; he became Lieutenant in 1853, Captain in January, 1855, and Major in March 1858, then belonging to the 90th Regiment of Light Infantry, from which he retired on half pay, after serving in the Burmese and the Crimean Wars; but obtained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, with an Indian appointment, in April, 1859, and that of Colonel in 1865. He was at the siege of Lucknow and defence of the Alumbagh, in the war of the Indian mutiny, when the despatches mentioned him with praise, and his conduct was rewarded with a step of brevet rank. He served in 1860 on the staff of the Quartermaster-General, through the war in China, for which, as for his previous services in three other wars, he received medals and other tokens of distinction. In October, 1867, he was appointed Quartermaster-General in Canada, and held that office several years. He commanded the Red River expedition of 1870, in which his skilful management was justly applauded; and he has since his return to England shown much ability in command of a division of the troops engaged in the autumn campaigns of the last two or three years. Sir Garnet Wolseley is a K.C.B. and a Knight of St. Michael and St. George; he wears also the French order of the Legion of Honour, and the Turkish order of the Medjidieh. He departed for his new command yesterday week, on board the African Steam-ship Company's vessel *Ambriz*, from Liverpool, with a staff and a suite of forty-two persons. Captain Henry Brackenbury goes as Military Secretary to the commander of the expedition.

The portrait of Sir Garnet Wolseley is from a photograph by Mr. F. R. Window, of Baker-street.

## GENERAL KAUFMANN.

Lieutenant-General von Kaufmann, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian expedition to Khiva, was educated in the school of engineers. He first displayed his military talents at the siege of Kars, where he bore the rank of Colonel in the Russian service. For his brilliant conduct on this occasion he received the highest military reward in Russia—the order of St. George. Subsequently, while occupying the post of private secretary to the Minister of War, he assisted in carrying out many of the military reforms of the present reign. He was afterwards appointed to succeed the well-known Mouraviev at Wilna, but remained in this office only a short time. In 1867 he was appointed Governor-General of Turkestan, and was invested with plenary powers such as are seldom granted to anyone in Russia, where the system of government is one of centralisation. He was empowered to conduct all negotiations, to wage war or make peace with the neighbouring Asiatic Powers. Notwithstanding his peaceful intentions and manifestoes, soon after his arrival in the country, General Kaufmann was compelled to march against the Ameer of Bokhara, who, while avoiding open hostilities, took every opportunity of injuring the Russian power as far as his strength and opportunity would permit. At length his vacillating conduct brought down upon him the vengeance of the Governor-General, who marched against him, and in a series of engagements succeeded in defeating and in completely routing his armies. The Ameer was forced to pay a contribution, and to surrender Samarkand and the valley of the Zarafshan. Ever since that time he has shown a desire of living on terms of peace, if not of amity, with his powerful neighbour. General Kaufmann was rewarded for this campaign with the order of St. George of the third class. The last campaign against Khiva is of too recent occurrence to require any further allusion here. It was conducted with great bravery, prudence, and foresight. It proved most successful, and General von Kaufmann, who commanded the united detachments which took part in this campaign, has received a flattering letter from his Majesty, with the order of St. George of the second class.

The portrait of this Russian General is from a photograph by M. Bergamasco, of St. Petersburg.

**MADAME SAINTON-DOLBY'S VOCAL ACADEMY.**—The next Term begins on MONDAY, OCT. 20; and Madame Sainton-Dolby will receive Candidates for Admission at her residence, 71, Gloucester-place, Hyde Park, on Saturday, Oct. 18, from Ten to One o'Clock. Prospectuses can be had on application at Messrs. Chappell's, 59, New Bond-street; and of Mr. George Dolby, 52, New Bond-street, W.

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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, 12, the Parish of St. Clement, Dances, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE O. LIGGOTT, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 20, 1873.



RAILWAY ACCIDENT  
NEAR GUILDFORD.

Last week's news mentioned the frightful accident, between two and three o'clock on the Tuesday afternoon, to the express up train on the South-Western Railway from Portsmouth to London. It ran against a bullock, which had strayed from the neighbouring high road and had got on the line at Peasmarsh, between Godalming and Guildford. All the carriages were thrown off the rails. Some were overturned down an embankment and were crushed to pieces. Three persons—one a baby in its mother's arms—were killed instantly, and many others were injured. The engine and tender, breaking the chains by which they were coupled to the train, sprang over the body of the animal; and the engine, remaining on the rails, was enabled to run on to Guildford and to convey news of the disaster. The station-master at Guildford, Mr. Dashper, acting with great promptitude, immediately sent a special train to render assistance. There were ten carriages in the overturned train; they rolled down the embankment, a height of eight or nine feet, into two adjacent fields. The destruction was terribly complete in two of the carriages—a first-class smoking-carriage, about the middle of the train, and a second-class carriage, the third from the engine. The wrecks of these two carriages, as they lay not long after the accident, are shown in our Illustrations, from photographs taken by the Surrey Photographic Company, of Guildford. It was in the second-class carriage that the effects were most fatal; as there Mrs. Henry Bridger, of Godalming, with her child, nine months old, and Miss Martin, daughter of the station-master at Milford, near Godalming, were killed. A man who sat next to these women escaped unhurt. The husband of Mrs. Bridger and the father of Miss Martin had parted from them but a few minutes before, when they got into the train, the former at Godalming, the latter at Milford. Thirteen of the sufferers were taken to the Surrey County Hospital, at Guildford, where they were attended by Dr. La Fargue, of Godalming, Messrs. Sells and Butler, and the house surgeon, Mr. Warner. Dr. Kirby, of Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, being a passenger in the train, and unhurt, was able to give assistance. Among the passengers were two of the inmates of the Convalescent Lunatics' Home at Witley, beyond Godalming, a branch establishment of Bethlem Hospital. They were, of course, accompanied by two attendants, William Lee and Thomas Minty. Lee was severely shaken, but the other attendant and the two patients were not at all hurt; and one of the patients, a young man who was a medical student before his affliction of mental disease, exerted himself with great zeal and intelligence to relieve the less fortunate passengers. He was enabled at once to do something for Lee, the attendant sent in charge of him. Lee was entangled in the fragments of the second-class carriage; this patient first cleverly got him out and then looked to his wounds. As soon as the news reached London, the medical superintendent of Bethlem Hospital, Dr. W. R. Williams, with Mr. G. H. Haydon, the steward, hastened from

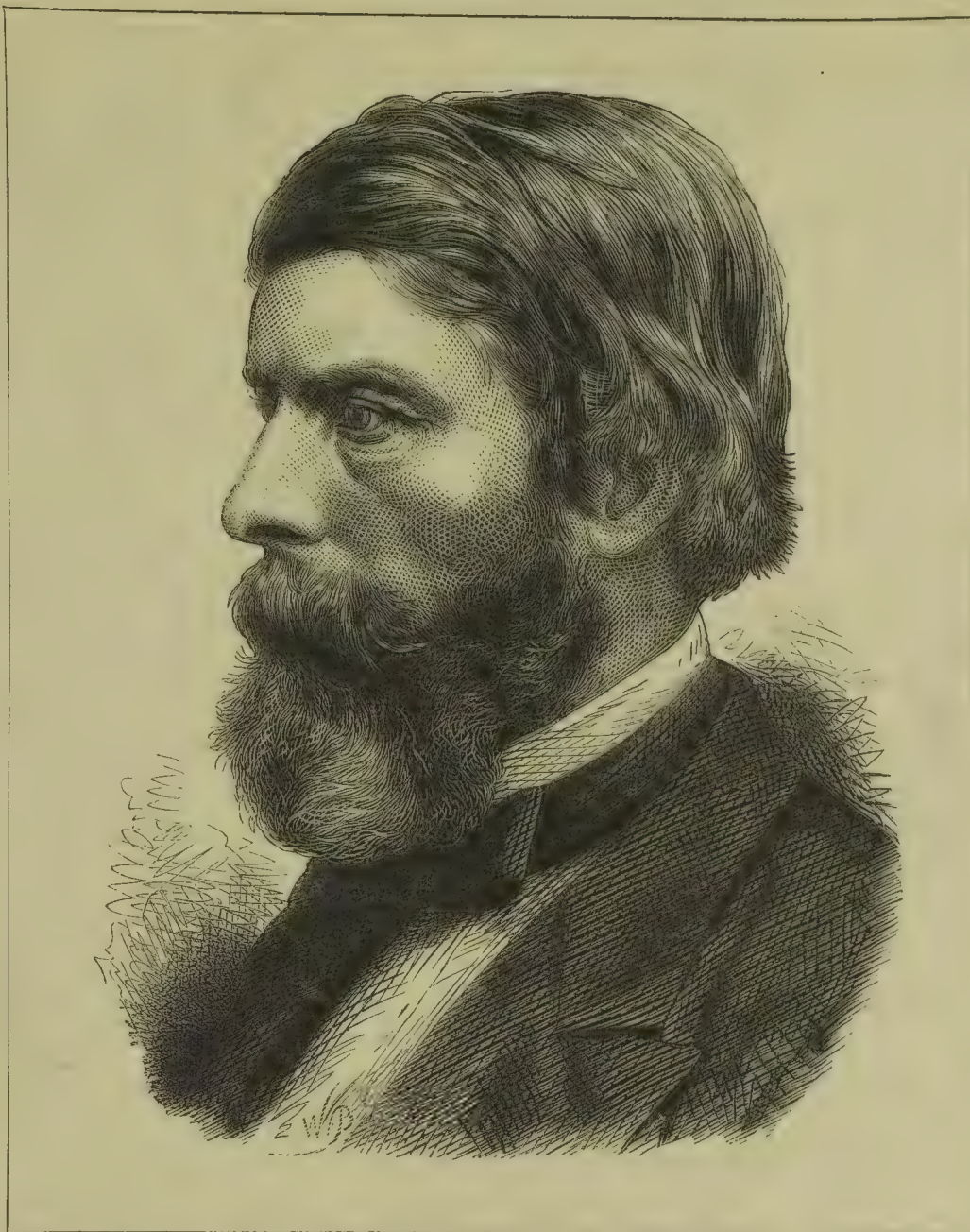
town to the scene of the accident. They found, however, on arriving at Guildford, that the station master there had already, at a quarter to four o'clock, sent up a special train to London, conveying most of the wounded passengers, and the two lunatics with their attendants. The following are the names of some of the sufferers:—Mr. Ernest W. Hall, of Brixton, medical student; Rev. R. Griffiths, of Sutton; Mrs. Evans, of Liss; Mr. S. M'Carthy, of Guildford; Mrs. M'Carthy and a nurse named Dyer; Mrs. Heynemann's child, aged four years. The arm of Mrs. Evans has been amputated. They are all likely to recover.

An inquest on the dead was opened next day by Mr. G. H. Hull, Coroner for West Surrey, at Guildford; and on Wednesday last the jury gave a verdict of accidental death, with a recommendation that there should be a communication between the first and rear van, and continuous breaks.

THE NEW DOCKS AT  
FLUSHING.

His Majesty King William III. of the Netherlands, more commonly styled King of Holland, performed last week the ceremony of opening the new docks at Flushing, or Vliessengen, on the Walcheren Island, between the two mouths of the Scheldt. These docks are situated at an equal distance from Antwerp and Rotterdam, but on the seacoast, and promise to be useful as an adjunct to those commercial ports. Flushing has long ceased to be a place of military or naval importance; but the history of our great French war relates how it came to pass in 1805 that Napoleon, to take advantage of the menacing position of Flushing with regard to England, gave orders that it should be fortified. A continuous enceinte with five forts—either pentagonal or irregular redoubts—in a semicircle, and at from three quarters of a mile to one mile and a quarter from the town, made Flushing a formidable place. The works had not, however, been completed more than two or three years when Lord Chatham, at the head of an overwhelming force, bombarded and captured the place. The enemy, however, had their revenge, for 7000 English soldiers found their graves on the Island of Walcheren, and many more carried away with them a fever of which they could not get rid for years. Some were next employed in the Peninsular War; and months after they had quitted Holland whole regiments were from time to time laid up in Spain by the recurrence of the Walcheren fever, as it was called. Flushing has, perhaps, from that circumstance, acquired the reputation of being unhealthy; but it is probable that the mortality in Lord Chatham's army was caused by the troops being obliged to bivouac in the marshy fields. In 1867 the King of Holland ordered the fortress to be dismantled, and the works are now either destroyed or allowed gradually to waste away. Flushing has lately been the object of much care on the part of the Dutch Government, and a career of commercial prosperity seems about to commence. The first step to ensure that has been taken by the construction of the state railway from Middleburg to Flushing, and the new wet docks or harbours, which were

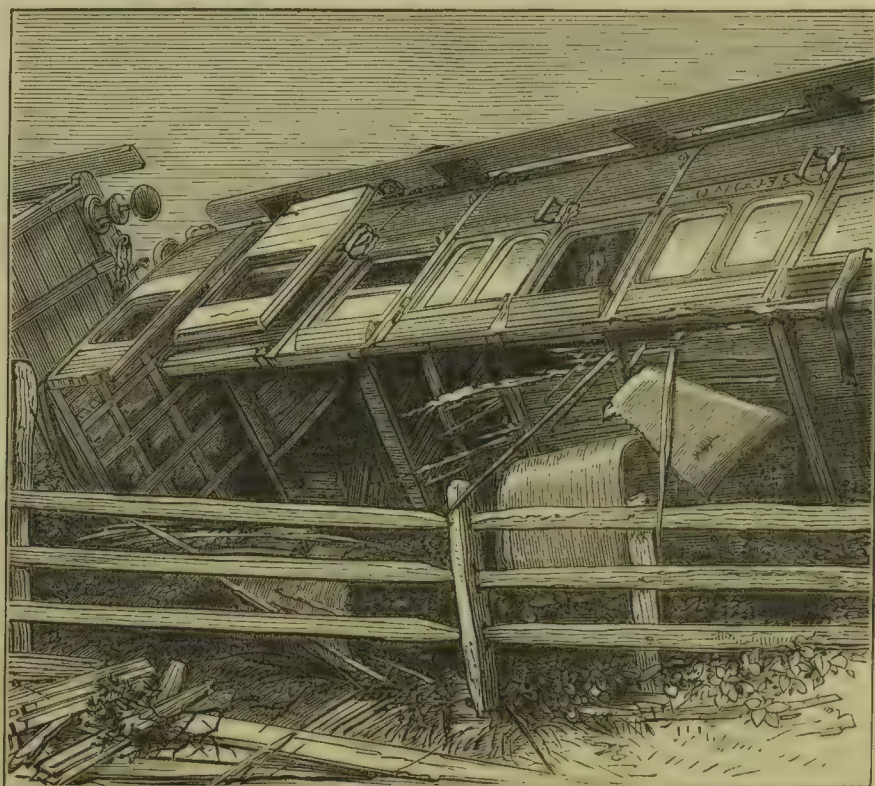
opened by the King on the 8th inst., are to be used, we believe, in connection with the steam-boat service of the English Great Eastern Railway Company, whose chairman, the Marquis of Salisbury, with several other directors, visited Flushing last week. The proceedings on the day when the King opened the docks are the subjects of two sketches engraved for this Number of our Journal—one showing the Royal yacht at its entrance into the docks; while in the other his Majesty appears standing on the deck and waving his hat at the moment of declaring the new docks to be opened. The King was afterwards conducted by a procession through the town, and was also entertained with a state dinner, having first reviewed a detachment of troops before their embarkation for the Dutch war against the Sultan of Atchin, in Sumatra. There was a ball in the evening, besides a display of fireworks, after which the King left for Middleburg.



PROFESSOR WILLIAMSON, PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF SCIENCE.



THE RAILWAY DISASTER NEAR GUILDFORD: WRECK OF A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE.



WRECK OF A SECOND-CLASS CARRIAGE.



## MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

The Speaker of the House of Commons never speaks to that Assembly except to deliver decisions, and so to utter words of weight. The existing ruler of the House from the very outset showed himself a master of its forms and orders, and he exhibited a readiness, a promptness, in the cause of order which was remarkable; and though his decisions were stern, and it was meant to be understood that they were immutable, they were delivered with a combination of suavity and dignity. In such a hotch-potch House as the present, of course there are some persons whose ideas of liberty and equality extend to the notion that they have a right to dispute the dicta of the Speaker, and now and again such exquisite legislators have attempted to question his rulings, but the right hon. gentleman has been always equal to the occasion, even if the large majority of the House had not been true to its traditions and resolutely put down these mannikin rebels against its sense of decorum. An herculean task has been essayed by the present Speaker—namely, that of stopping, or, to use a coarse phrase, shutting up, Mr. Whalley. The undertaking was difficult, and some time elapsed before it was completed, and the result was achieved only by a threat to report the contumacious member to the House. What would have been the issue of such a proceeding no one can say exactly; but there must have carried with it an instinctive terror, as it was quite effectual. A reference to a recent meeting between the Speaker and his tenantry shows that he is in private life and home affairs as sagacious as he is when "in the chair." As a general rule, and when he is enacting, with all the skill and effect of a finished actor, the part of representative of the colonial department in the Lower House of Legislature, it may be said of Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen's speaking that it is the very sugar-candy of rhetoric. The style is akin to that of those fairy tales of which he is a masterly producer, and optimism takes its highest vantage-ground with him. Lately he has proved that he can, when necessary, infuse a slightly acid flavour into his sentiments and phraseology. When speaking at the inauguration of a working man's hall at Ashford, he fell upon those whom he evidently believes to be teetotal fanatics, and smote at them as trespassers on the liberty of the subject when they sought by hard and fast vows to deprive the poor man of his beer; and doubtless the men of Kent, who were listening to him and who were, very likely, just then redolent of hops, were appreciative and sympathetic, which they might well have been in regard to other parts of his speech also.

What is the office of which The O'Donoghue has the reversion, so that he is obliged to go canvassing the electors of Tralee, preparatory to a re-election? It cannot be an under-secretaryship, for acceptance of such an office would not vacate his seat, though a Lordship of the Treasury, which is generally the political go-cart of infant officials, would. Some say the Secretaryship for Ireland, if Lord Hartington should resume his former function of Postmaster-General; but perhaps those who know the qualities and the largeness of social idea of this chieftain may think that nothing would suit him so well as the Lord-Lieutenancy of his native country, and about his enacting the part of Viceroy with grandeur and splendour there can be no manner of doubt. What is certain is that he has displayed great moral courage in the course he has adopted in regard to the political and legislative dealing with Ireland, and endless physical bravery in throwing himself into the midst of the mob of Tralee. While alluding to the Green Isle, it may be in place to say a word of the representative of Lisburn, who has just been addressing his constituents. Before he came into the House Sir Richard Wallace was invested with a prestige and an interest which were calculated to enable him, if he were ambitious, to take a position in that assembly which few Parliamentary neophytes can achieve. On his entry, soon after his election in the spring of this year, it was observable that he was in appearance eminently personable, and in manner quiet and almost dignified—at any rate, easy. His proceeding since he took his seat has been consonant with the idea which his demeanour suggested of him; for he has not thrust himself forward, as he might have done with impunity, and has set an example to new members which any who are to come would do well to follow, instead of adopting the course too common in these degenerate Parliamentary days, amongst that class, of doing early their best possible to quench the impatience to hear them under which they assume the House to be suffering. Amongst those members, principally sitting on the Conservative side, who are familiarly known as the "Colonels," distinctive and distinguished as very grievous at the Army reform which is going on, and which is sneeringly designated as Cardwell's, are Colonel Loyd-Lindsay and Colonel Charles Lindsay. The former has skirmished a good deal during the carrying out of the recent military changes, but the latter has more than once brought to bear batteries of heavy siege-gun speechmaking, and discharged his ordnance, with untiring persistency, until there was scarcely a man or a member left to be pounded, while a few were apparently lying prostrate under the weight of the fire. There was, a few days since, a gathering in Berkshire, something probably about a Conservative working-man's association, and there, as the public was led to suppose, both the Colonel Lindsays appeared, and into Colonel Loyd's mouth was put some language which was not characteristic of him, inasmuch as he is mild and undemonstrative as a speaker, and his language, though fairly pointed, is not scolding, and he is not excitedly broad in his assertions. On the contrary, Colonel Charles is no mincer of phrases, and blurs out his thoughts under the influence of indignation, without reserve or rounding off. It turns out that at the meeting in question Colonel Loyd-Lindsay was not present, and therefore did not give out the utterances attributed to him; and the solution of the mistake is that Colonel Charles Lindsay must have made two speeches, which, being more than his share, were divided equally by the chroniclers between the two Colonels, notwithstanding the absence of one.

However bold it may seem, the statement must be made that, whatever the position which Mr. Plimsoll has acquired out of doors as a philanthropist in the matter of unseaworthy ships, he does not appear to be a high favourite with the House. It is not necessary to enter into the exact reason why, and it may suffice to state that his mode of advocating his particular mission is not in consonance with the tone which is traditional in that assembly, and which, happily, has not yet been much diminished, far less extinguished. It may be a distinction to be made the subject of a motion on breach of privilege, for being too free with the character of certain members of the House, and though in a case of this sort, of which Mr. Plimsoll was the origin, the proceeding was nothing tremendous, and had no serious issue, still it does not add to the prestige of a member to be arraigned before the House and to have to cry "peccavi," even in the most diluted form. It would seem that the shipowners, who are acute in their generation, are beginning to assail Mr. Plimsoll by wily flattery, for have not some of them named a ship after him, and called him to Aberdeen to pronounce a benediction on the vessel, and to make much of him?

## THE BRADFORD TOWN FESTIVAL.

The municipal and popular festivities at Bradford, on Tuesday week, upon the occasion of the opening of the new Townhall, were partly described in our last. The whole affair had a local and domestic character, which makes it rather the more interesting; and we therefore give two more pages of Engravings to the illustration of this subject, after presenting, last week, a view of the new building. No person of exalted rank or wide renown, unconnected with this place, was able to take a share in the proceedings; but the Mayor of the borough, Mr. M. W. Thompson, fitly performed the leading part.

The townsfolk all made holiday, business was entirely suspended, and everybody either joined in or became a spectator of the great trades procession, which was deemed a fit ceremony with which to open the town's chief building. The procession was marshalled at Lister Park, between two and three miles out. It was a perfect moving exhibition of all the elements which go to make up the business life of the town, special prominence being, of course, given to everything connected with the worsted and woollen manufactures. The procession was headed by mounted police, artillery volunteers, rifle volunteers, and professional gentlemen—including clergymen, ministers, lawyers, doctors, and teachers. The lead of this body was assigned to Bishop Ryan, Rector of the parish, who wore his robes. Then came the representatives of forty-five trades—some on horseback, some on foot, some in carriages and other vehicles, and some in lorries and waggons. All carried flags, banners, streamers, and mottoes. Several trades were headed by their own bands, of which there were seventeen in the procession.

The distinguishing feature of the procession was the trophy of each trade. In the getting up of these no patience and labour had been spared. They were instructive and suggestive, and some of them amusing. The number of these industrial trophies was between seventy and eighty. Fifty of the woolstaplers wore the long grey or blue smocks in which they work. Their first trophy was a large canopied effigy of Bishop Blaize, their patron saint, the founder of their trade. This magnificent trophy was drawn by six horses. Then followed four cars drawn by three horses, and five drawn by two horses, which bore pyramids of the wool of every country from which Bradford imports it. Some of the horses were led by men in uniform, reminding one of the Beefeaters of the Tower. A pyramid of dyed yarns followed, and the grooms were in Robin Hood costumes. The trophy of the Associated Weavers was a pyramid of manufactured pieces. Several lorry-loads of the women and girls employed in the weaving, with shawls over their heads, were heartily cheered. One of the most stupendous trophies was a figure of Britannia, with a very large globe at her feet, and her defenders, with battle-axe in hand, leaning over the edge of the car, and fighting their supposed enemies. Another great trophy was a model of a ship, the name of which was supposed to be the Enterprise, and which had for its figure-head the Boar's Head, which is the crest of the town. Last, but not least, came an imposing group of Jason and Medea carrying off the Golden Fleece. On succeeding waggons were men winding up pieces with the aid of the machines used for that purpose; others making up patterns; and, in fact, there was no operation connected with the staple trade which was not represented by the men and the women and the machinery employed, all making believe to work or actually working in their canopied waggons.

All the important trades of the town were represented. None made a better show than the linen and woollen drapers, hosiers, and hatters. A beautiful white and pink silk banner, carried on a chariot, preceded their combined representatives, who rode, some in ten carriages and pair, with smaller banners, some on horseback, with 200 assistants on foot; the horsemen in the front and rear bore pennons; all the horses were decorated with pink and white rosettes, and every person in the procession wore a favour of the same fair colours. The procession included many characteristic shows of other trades. The engravers, lithographers, and printers manipulated types and presses and exhibited specimens of their art, including a coloured portrait of "Lord Dundreary." The butcher boys, in their blue smocks, riding on ponies, made a good figure. Their trophies included fat oxen and sheep, and two fine Spanish bulls. Their motto, of course, was "The roast beef of old England." A well-known local gardener followed them on horseback, decked with the produce of the kitchen garden. In the moving van of a poulterer birds were being plucked as vigorously as they would be in the shop. Ice appropriately followed the poultry and fish, and then came the brewers, in red caps, who were cheered because many of them are employed in the Mayor's brewery. Their trophies were loads of hops, and malt and barrels. The drama was well presented in a trophy of several scenes taken from the "Forty Thieves," "Red Riding Hood," and "Little Bo Peep," and several dramatic characters, in stage costume, were personated by actors who rode outside the scenes. This trophy was drawn by eight horses, led by a man in stage armour. A little blackened chimneysweep, with his brush, raised a laugh, and two stonemasons, who kept chipping a large stone with picks, were cheered for the vigour and earnestness with which they prosecuted their work.

The following is a list of the trades which were represented in the procession, with the strength of the contingent in some of the more numerous bodies:—Woolstaplers, 50; combers, spinners, and manufacturers, 1500; sizers; dyers, 100; merchants, 1000; linen and woollen drapers, hosiers, and hatters, 100; packing-case makers, 150; lithographers, 200; letterpress printers and stationers, 100; butchers, 200; fish and game dealers; brewers, 200; licensed victuallers, 150; billposters, skep and basket makers, coachbuilders, soapmakers, carters, dramatic performers, ironfounders, 50; boiler-makers, 100; amalgamated engineers, 400; gas-meter inspectors, chimneysweepers, brickmakers, 120; quarryowners, quarrymen, 400; masons, 450; bricklayers; timber merchants, 350; joiners, slaters, plasterers; plumbers, 250; painters, marble masons and carvers; technical school teachers and pupils, 100; rope and twine spinners, sewing-machine makers, saddlers, and harness-makers, lamplighters, planemakers, tanners and leather dealers, tinners and tinsplate workers. The rear of the procession was brought up by the following officials:—Architects of the Townhall, contractors, Corporation officers, ex-Mayors, Consuls, the Mayor's guests, Town Councillors and Aldermen in their robes, macebearer, Mayor and Town Clerk, Fire Brigade, police.

The weather, so promising in the early noon, changed when the procession was well on its way, and it was exposed to a drenching rain, which lasted, with a short interval, until the front of the Townhall was passed by the whole procession. A gallery for ladies was erected along the entire length; but it presented a dark mass of upturned umbrellas. Every window of the surrounding houses was occupied. In the open space is a site set apart for a statue of Sir Titus Salt. Here was placed a stand for the band of the 101st Fusiliers, which played a selection of music, but was at one time compelled to seek shelter. The new Townhall needed no decoration beyond a few trophies in the doors and windows. There was, however,

a platform for the ceremony of the day, the front of which was edged with artificial flowers. A few Venetian masts were planted, and pennons streamed from them; flags, mottoes, streamers, and drapery were fluttering or drooping in all the streets which converge to this centre.

It was twenty minutes to one when the procession began to reach the Townhall. Owing, perhaps, to the rain, it came in detachments. All went past the front of the Townhall, the holders of flags and banners returned to a reserved space in front, and all the seventeen bands, in coming up, joined that of the Fusiliers, and played very well. The Mayor was accompanied by Lord F. Cavendish, Mr. Forster, M.P., Mr. Miall, M.P., and Mr. Powell, M.P. His Worship was preceded by a mace, the gift of the Mayor to the Corporation. The ceremony was opened by Bishop Ryan offering a suitable prayer. Then Mr. McGowen, the Town Clerk, read an address of the Council to the Mayor requesting him to open the hall. The Mayor did as he was requested, opened the gate, and declared the Townhall opened, which was followed by loud cheering. The Mayor made a few remarks, and the National Anthem was then sung by the multitude, with the aid of the bands. The members of the Town Council repaired to the Council Chamber and held a formal council meeting, and this concluded the ceremonies of the day; but in the evening the Mayor gave a dinner at the Victoria Hotel, the streets were illuminated, and there was a display of fireworks in Peel Park.

## WORK AND WAGES.

Mr. Brand, the Speaker of the House of Commons, met his labourers on the occasion of the harvest home at Glynde, near Lewes, and reminded them of the offer he made them twelve months ago—that if they would invest their savings in the farm he would pay them 2½ per cent interest and share with them the profit on the farm. He regretted that the proposal had not been accepted, and renewed his offer, convinced that the time will come when the labourer will be recompensed, in part at least, according to the profits of capital.

A meeting of the ironmasters and coalowners of South Wales took place, last Saturday, at Cardiff, to consider a code of rules for the government of the association, in which they have united themselves for mutual protection against the demands of the men and their union.

The North Staffordshire ironworkers, at a meeting held on Monday afternoon, instructed their delegates at the approaching national conference of their class, to support a proposal for an increase of wages. Simultaneously with this announcement there is another bearing on the same subject—100 tons of American bar iron, warranted equal to Staffordshire, were sold, on Monday, to a Liverpool firm at less price than the quotation for English iron.

In consequence of the high price of coal it has been resolved to stop the Great Works Mine, near Breage, West Cornwall.

The Leeds cloth-dressers, after being on strike for an advance of wages for eight weeks, have agreed to resume work, and to leave the matter in dispute in the hands of the Mayor.

There are now nearly 1000 lacemakers on strike at Nottingham owing to the masters having refused to reconsider the price that shall be paid for day work when patterns are being changed. As many girls and boys are employed in the finishing of lace, several thousand persons are now out of employment.

The strike of weavers at the Great Western Cotton Works, Bristol, is virtually at an end. About 600 of them turned out for an advance of ten per cent on the rate of wages then paid, and this step on their part brought the works nearly to a standstill, and necessitated the idleness of between 1000 and 1400 workpeople. As a compromise the weavers were offered an advance of five per cent, but this they declined. On Monday, however, a meeting was held to consider the question, and although a strong disposition was manifested to remain out until the whole of their demand had been conceded, a few of those who had to depend upon their own earnings for their livelihood recommended a return to work at the five per cent advance. The meeting refused to indorse this course, and the workpeople separated apparently with a determination to continue the struggle; but in the course of the day some of them evidently changed their minds, for by three o'clock between 100 and 300 had returned to work, and it was expected the others would speedily follow.

A return printed in the *Gazette* shows that the number of diseased animals imported into Great Britain during the month of August was 413, all of which were sheep; that 410 of them came from Antwerp and three from Bremerhafen, and that they were all slaughtered at the place of landing.

Yesterday week Dr. Carpenter presided at the opening of a free library, museum, and picture gallery at Brighton, forming part of the edifice on the Marine-parade, erected by George IV., which has been adapted for the purpose at a cost of £10,000. About 4000 persons were present; and among those who took part in the inauguration proceedings were Professor Fawcett, M.P., Mr. J. G. Dodson, M.P., and Mr. J. White, M.P.

The officers and men belonging to the Ariadne have erected a monument in the new cemetery, St. Mary's-road, Kingston, in the form of a cross on a pedestal. The monument bears the following inscription:—"In memory of Sub-Lieutenant William A. Jukes, Sub-Lieutenant William J. Talbot, Richard Bailey, coxswain of cutter; ordinary seamen, John Renof, John S. Squires, James C. Hewson, Frederick Holland, William Heaney, Felix Richardson, Samuel Blackburne, and Richard H. Thomas, ordinary second-class, late of her Majesty's steamer Ariadne, who on March 8, 1872, off the coast of Portugal when the ship was proceeding to Gibraltar, were capsized in the second cutter and drowned, whilst manfully attempting, in a heavy sea, to rescue an unfortunate shipmate who had fallen overboard."

The annual autumn exhibition of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Horticultural Society took place last week. The show was large and successful.—The annual meeting of the Huntingdonshire Agricultural Society was held in Hinchbrook Park, yesterday week. The entries were larger than usual, and the animals of a superior character. Lady Pigot took the 20-guinea cup for the best cow with Rose of Wytham, and the 20-guinea cup for bulls with Victor Rex. Mr. Staple, of Peterborough, took the 25-guinea cup for the best mare. Over £300 was given in prizes. At the dinner in the Corn Exchange Mr. Heathcote presided.—Politics were not wholly excluded from the annual meeting of the Woodstock Agricultural and Horticultural Association, at which Lord Randolph Churchill presided. Mr. Barnett, M.P., Mr. Henley, M.P., and the Duke of Marlborough were among the speakers.—Mr. Disraeli was not present at the annual dinner of the Bucks Agricultural Association on Tuesday. One of his colleagues, Mr. Dupré, announced his intention shortly to retire from the representation of the constituency, for which he has sat about thirty years.



## MUSIC.

## THE HEREFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

We this week terminate our festival notices with a record of the closing performances at Hereford on Thursday and Friday of last week.

Thursday morning brought forward the only specialty of the festival—a new oratorio, entitled “Hagar,” composed by the Rev. Sir F. A. Gore Ouseley, Bart. The text, chiefly selected from the Holy Scriptures by the Rev. J. R. Gleig Taylor, embodies the well-known episode of biblical history. The subject is not one of the fittest for musical treatment, nor is the literary adaptation made in the happiest manner for the purpose of the composer. The characters supposed to be represented are Abraham; Sarah, his wife; Hagar, her bondmaid; and Ishmael, son of the bondwoman. The music assigned to them was, in the Hereford performance, sang respectively by Mr. Santley, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Mlle. Titiens, and Miss Edith Wynne, the latter of whom also sang some passages belonging to the Angel, the incidental narrative portions having been rendered by Mr. Cummings. The composer has been far happier in the choruses than in the solo music. In the former there is much masterly writing, especially in those forms of fugue and counterpoint with which Sir Frederick Ouseley is thoroughly familiar, both as a deeply-read theorist and as a practical musician. His tendency, however, even in these best portions of his work, is rather towards the formal and conventional style of cathedral music than to that varied expression of the text by which the great masters of the oratorio school give colour and sentiment, even in combination with their use of the most scientific forms. Viewed merely as specimens of contrapuntal skill, several of the choruses of “Hagar” are worthy of high praise. From among various examples may be particularly mentioned “His seed shall endure,” “The Angel of the Lord,” “Praise the Lord, O my soul,” “He turneth the wilderness,” and “Oh, sing praises unto the Lord.” Another special instance of Sir Frederick Ouseley’s command over the resources of musical science is to be found in the trio for three equal voices, “He maketh,” which is written in canon—not with absolute strictness throughout, but with more adherence to rule than that which usually characterises the more modern form called a “round.” This piece was sung by the narrator (Mr. Cummings), aided by two additional tenors—Mr. E. Lloyd and Mr. Montem Smith—called into requisition especially for this piece. The harp obbligato (cleverly played by Miss Trust) gave an agreeable relief to the vocal sostenuto.

As already said, the solos are generally inferior to the choral pieces, having still less variety of character; and betraying inexperience in the art of writing for single voices, otherwise than in the dry and formal style of the cathedral anthem. One or two exceptions, however, may be made from this assertion. By far the best of the several airs is “O God, Thou art my God,” in which a very graceful and expressive melody is supported by an accompaniment that is written with far more command of orchestral effect and variety than is shown elsewhere throughout the oratorio. This air was sung with much refinement by Miss Wynne. The solo, “O that Ishmael,” is a smooth piece of melodious cantabile that lies well for the voice of Mr. Santley, who gave it with great effect. The bravura air of display, “The Lord hath not cast out my prayer,” is forced and strained, and it owed whatever impression it made to the fine singing of Mlle. Titiens.

The oratorio is preceded by an overture of some length; but in this, as in the shorter introduction which commences the second part, subjects and treatment are weak and wanting in requisite elevation of style, and the instrumentation is also feeble. Although the musical merits of “Hagar” are scarcely sufficient to justify its length and pretension, there is yet so much of musicianly skill displayed in it that we may hope before long to hear a work by the same composer that shall be more worthy of acceptance. This was the wish expressed by Sir F. Ouseley himself at the miscellaneous concert on the Thursday evening, in reply to the public eulogium pronounced by the president, Lord Bateman. The remaining performances in the cathedral on Thursday week consisted of a portion of Spohr’s symphony, “The Consecration of Sound;” the same composer’s sacred cantata, “The Christian’s Prayer” (“Vater unser”), solos by Misses E. Wynne and Enriquez, Mr. M. Smith and Signor Agnesi; and Handel’s Chandos anthem, “O, praise the Lord with one consent,” solos by Misses E. Wynne and Enriquez, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Signor Agnesi.

On the Thursday evening a second miscellaneous concert took place in the Shirehall, in which the principal solo singers were heard.

On the Friday morning “The Messiah” was given in the cathedral, the solo music divided between Mlle. Titiens, Miss E. Wynne, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Miss Enriquez, Mr. Cummings, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and Signor Agnesi. This was, as usual, the real climax of the festival; the chamber concert, given in the grand-jury-room in the evening, and the ball which followed in the Shirehall, having been supplemental proceedings.

Mr. Townshend Smith, organist of Hereford Cathedral, was indefatigable in the execution of his office as conductor, as also in his labours as honorary secretary. Mr. Done, of Worcester, was an efficient coadjutor at the organ in the cathedral performances, with the exception of that of the Wednesday evening (“St. Paul”), when the instrument was in the hands of Dr. Wesley of Gloucester, who likewise presided as organist at the early services, and also acted as accompanist at the piano-forte at the miscellaneous evening concerts.

The collections and donations, to the present time, amount to nearly £1000.

The triennially recurring music meetings of Birmingham and Hereford will this year be followed by two extra festivals—one at Bristol, commencing Oct. 21; and one at Glasgow, beginning on Nov. 4.

The Tonic Sol-Fa Association held its annual concert at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, when 3500 certificated singers exemplified the proficiency which they have attained under this popular system by the performance of various pieces, in some of which their powers of singing at sight were manifested. Mr. Proudman and Mr. W. C. McNaught were the conductors.

The eighteenth series of the Crystal Palace autumn and winter concerts will commence on Oct. 4. During the series various novelties will be produced, among others a portion of Schumann’s music to “Faust;” two movements from Berlioz’s “Romeo and Juliet” symphony; Felicien David’s ode symphony “Le Desert;” Brahms’s “Schicksalslied,” for chorus and orchestra; a MS. symphony by Mr. E. Prout; a MS. overture to “A Winter’s Tale,” by Mr. J. F. Barnett; and some vocal pieces, with orchestra, specially composed for these concerts by Mr. Arthur Sullivan. Among the artists already engaged are Madame Lemmens, Madame Alvsleben, Madame Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Foli, Madame Schumann, Herr Joachim, Mr. Charles Hallé, Herr Pauer, Herr von Bülow, and Signor Piatti.

Mrs. Roney (Miss Helen Hogarth), whose merits as a teacher of singing we have frequently noticed, has been appointed one of the professors of singing at the Ladies’ College, Cheltenham. The tributes borne to the excellence of Mrs. Roney’s teaching comprise (besides hearty testimonials from her many pupils and their parents) letters full of the highest appreciation of her talents from the greatest musical authorities in the kingdom, including Mlle. Titiens (who gracefully acknowledges Mrs. Roney’s instruction of her nieces), Sir Julius Benedict, Sir William Sterndale Bennett, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Parepa-Rosa, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Brinley Richards, and Mr. John Thomas, her Majesty’s harpist. This college has also secured the services of an accomplished pianiste, Miss Scates.

## THEATRES.

## GLOBE.

It is with much satisfaction that we meet again with Mr. Richard Lee as a dramatic author. Our readers will recollect his drama, “Ordeal by Touch,” produced at the Queen’s last season, and how nigh it was in approaching an entire success. Unfortunately, the writer was induced by injudicious friends to modify its arrangement, and thus impaired the impression which the first representation had made on the public. We trust that he will not yield to such mistaken counsel on the present occasion. Mr. Lee’s second piece is entitled “Chivalry,” an original play in four acts. The new drama does not exhibit such various powers as its predecessor, and is deficient in the comic element. The action is laid in the time of James II., and is connected with the infamous career of Colonel Kirke, an ungracious character bravely sustained by Mr. G. Vincent, and very ably impersonated. The true artist, in such a character, aims at an historical portrait, and Mr. Vincent succeeded in his aim. The story illustrates chivalry, not where it might be expected to be found, in high rank, but in humbler station—One Sydney Bayard, a Puritan gentleman, very finely rendered by Mr. S. Emery. Bayard thinks that he is loved by a yeoman’s daughter, named Lillian Avenant (Miss Rose Massey), but soon finds that he has been anticipated by Philip, Lord Western, son of the Earl of Zoyland, and ultimately the new Earl of the same name. A quarrel takes place between the rivals, and Bayard threatens the young nobleman with “a day of reckoning.” That day comes, but in a nobler form than the speaker had intended. Lord Western, after the defeat of Monmouth, is reduced, as a fugitive, to the necessity of appealing to Bayard for protection, which, at the instance of Lillian, the latter generously affords to his unfortunate rival. The latter had not deserved this grace, for he had acted faithlessly to both Lillian and her honest lover. The circumstances are these. Charles Hautayne, the Earl of Zoyland (Mr. Charles Harcourt), had deemed it his duty to interfere with his son’s amours, and had nefariously brought about an illegal marriage between his son and Lillian. Philip had been no party to the fraud; but, his father having subsequently boasted of it and bantered him about it, his mind yields to the suggestion, and dallies with dishonour. To induce Bayard to give him refuge he offers him a portrait of his wife, which he had pledged himself not to part with, except in death, as a gift from Lillian, on condition of his saving the man whom she thereby surrendered; and, as an evidence of this arrangement, Bayard receives the token. On Bayard producing it afterwards to Lillian she sees in it only the proof of her husband’s death, and refuses to be comforted, leaving Bayard besides with her unjust reproaches. And now, before the requisite explanations can take place, the Earl of Zoyland suddenly enters, like his son, a fugitive, and would make the house of Bayard his place of refuge. But Bayard has heard of the Earl’s contrivance for the false marriage, ascertained that the clerk who celebrated it was not “unfrocked” at the time, and therefore knew that the marriage was valid. In return for giving the Earl his refuge, he requires that the latter should sign a document certifying its validity. The Earl is forced to consent; but when Bayard turns his back he treacherously stabs him and, when prostrate, robs him of his certificate. Kirke’s “lambs” now enter and take the Earl captive, who is hanged in due course; and Bayard, recovering from his wound, has to purchase the stolen paper from Kirke. He also provides for the support of Lillian, carefully concealing from her the name of her benefactor. Four years elapse, and then opens the fourth and final act. The scene is Zoyland Castle, and the time a little previously to the return of the new Earl to the ancestral halls. The husband and wife again meet, and through the medium of their child are reconciled. The last act is not so well constructed as it might have been. The diction is throughout modestly poetical, and the dialogue not without point, though not of that epigrammatic quality which gave such animation to Mr. Lee’s earlier production. The audience were in general warm in their acknowledgments, though we were told that there were dissentients; but some have a finer ear for sibilation than ourselves. The characters were throughout well supported, and the performers frequently applauded. On the whole, we think, the piece was fairly and deservedly successful.

## PRINCESS’S.

Mr. Albery has been called on to write a second fairy spectacle, and has not shrunk from the task; nor has Mr. Guiver been afraid to submit “the extravagant and erring” venture to the judgment of a discerning public. The tragic poem of “Manfred” is now followed by the comic poem of “The Will of Wise King Kino.” The author has added to the play-bill a premonition for the spectator, concerning the locale of the play, and such of its residents as are engaged in its action. He tells us that the country in which his scene is laid is Clencantia—a country “not bounded in any way, and, though it is on every map, there is no map of it.” The king of it, also, is sufficiently enigmatical, for why he “was called ‘the Wise’ no one has been able to say, but having once received the title it was not his business to show his wisdom; but others delight to discover it, so that his will is not necessarily a wise will, but the will of a man supposed to be wise.” Beginning with this style of banter, even before the curtain rises, we are prepared for the continuance of the same until its descent. The poet, however, would not willingly appear as a mere trifler; he seeks to impress us with a sense of his profundity. He sees, moreover, his interest in it, for “if,” he says, “we can once gain a character for profundity, we shall always keep it, if we are only sufficiently obscure.” There is “chaff” enough of this kind in the play, but we are not inclined to “thrash” it in the interest of the author. If the reader or spectator of it can understand it, we shall be sorry; if the author pretends to do so, we pity him. There are five scenes in this farrago of badinage, with plenty of dialogue and the smallest amount of story. We start with a room in the palace, and meet with certain ladies, with puff and mirror in hand, powdering themselves, singing all the while. The song need not detain us, for it is not very good; but the ladies are, for they are Miss Everard and Miss Cowper, called respectively Baume and Bibi. We are, however, not called upon to weigh

the merits of these Court dames, but to count them. The number of the former is 906, of the latter 1124. This requires explanation. The people of Clencantia have abolished names and titles, and are known only by their numbers:—

“We are all numbered—Princes, Dukes and Lords,  
Tinkers and ploughmen, milkmaids, Duchesses,  
Parsons, and fiddlers.”  
“And what is that for?”  
“Government was quite hard up for Liberal measures;  
And, as last year the crops were very bad,  
They laid it all to inequality,  
And said if all distinctions were removed  
The weather would improve, the earth be fruitful,  
The people would work harder, and be happy.  
And so they did away with names and titles,  
And every one is numbered, like a cab.  
Our sweet Princess is Number One, the Regent  
Is Number Two, and had you had your number  
You’d be about—three Millions, I should think.”

This unnumbered gentleman is Trottoir, the lover of the Princess, and is brought on to the boards in a box, by a humorous negro, called Faussaire 11,234,618, who serves to “moralise” the incidents as they arise. This idea of numbering the characters certainly took with the audience, who for the most part willingly surrendered themselves to the magic of the modern Aristophanes, who—if we may write in Mr. Albery’s vein—is no Aristophanes at all, though he arrogates his number. There cannot, in fact, in the nature of things, be two Aristophanes; nor, out of Greece, do we think there can be any, least of all in Clencantia. At any rate, the plan of numbering failed to answer in that land of Geese, as we are afraid it would in any or all of the islands of Greece, even in the modern Athens itself, which is not in Greece but in Scotland. For note the result:—

I think it’s even worse  
The tens of thousands went mix with the hundreds,  
The hundreds with the millions will not mix,  
And in our sphere if one is Forty-six,  
His great desire is to be Forty-five;  
And then he’ll plot and lie, and scheme and cheat,  
To get his number changed to Forty-four,  
Those who would introduce us do not tell  
What worth or beauty we possess, but what  
Our number is, &c.

Thus far we have ventured in the author’s style, which is very humorous. But we must pass on to the hero of the box. To him enter the Princess Volant, Number One, who is exceedingly jealous of her numerical position, and gives her quondam lover the slenderest recognition; but we can see that she loves him none the less. She ought, for he sings her a decidedly good song, accompanied with a chorus. From this point, indeed, the author goes in for poetry; and some of Volant’s speeches are decidedly pretty; but we have no space for quotations. The poor Princess, however, needs must banish her lover again to his box. But now what of King Kino’s will? It imposes a grave condition on Volant. “Until she can raise and move our great state clock, that’s always wrong, our brother Thomas, Number Two,” is to be regent. Failing to perform this condition, Volant is condemned to wed a barbarian emperor, one Bad-ki-Bad (Mr. Alfred Honey); but previous to the ceremony she falls asleep, and sees certain automatic images, with a clock, on the table convert themselves into the characters of the drama. Trottoir appears like Prometheus, chained on the clock. Here a fairy intervenes, performing various menial offices; and finally, in her dream, Volant’s wedding with the uncivilised despot is, though in a queer manner, solemnised. And then, during Bad-ki-Bad’s temporary absence, Trottoir is released from the clock; and a very improper scene of reconciliation takes place, which is very properly interrupted by the returning emperor, and ends in a general confusion. Volant wakes from her dream to reality, and goes through certain trials which tend to prove her wisdom and her lover’s constancy; and thus at once her happiness and her crown are secured, but not until a second will of the deceased King is discovered, which improves upon the first. This document is found under a stone, called Her Grace’s Muff, which Volant lifts with her lever; her power to perform that feat being deferred, that so

She never should be Queen until  
She went among the poor,

who inhabited that district. To unravel such mysteries as these, to explain such recondite allusions, and to decide whether such a complex riddle will interest the public in its solution, exceeds our power. But there can be no doubt that the whole affair composes a glittering masque, with much to please the ear as well as the eye, and deserves to become popular.

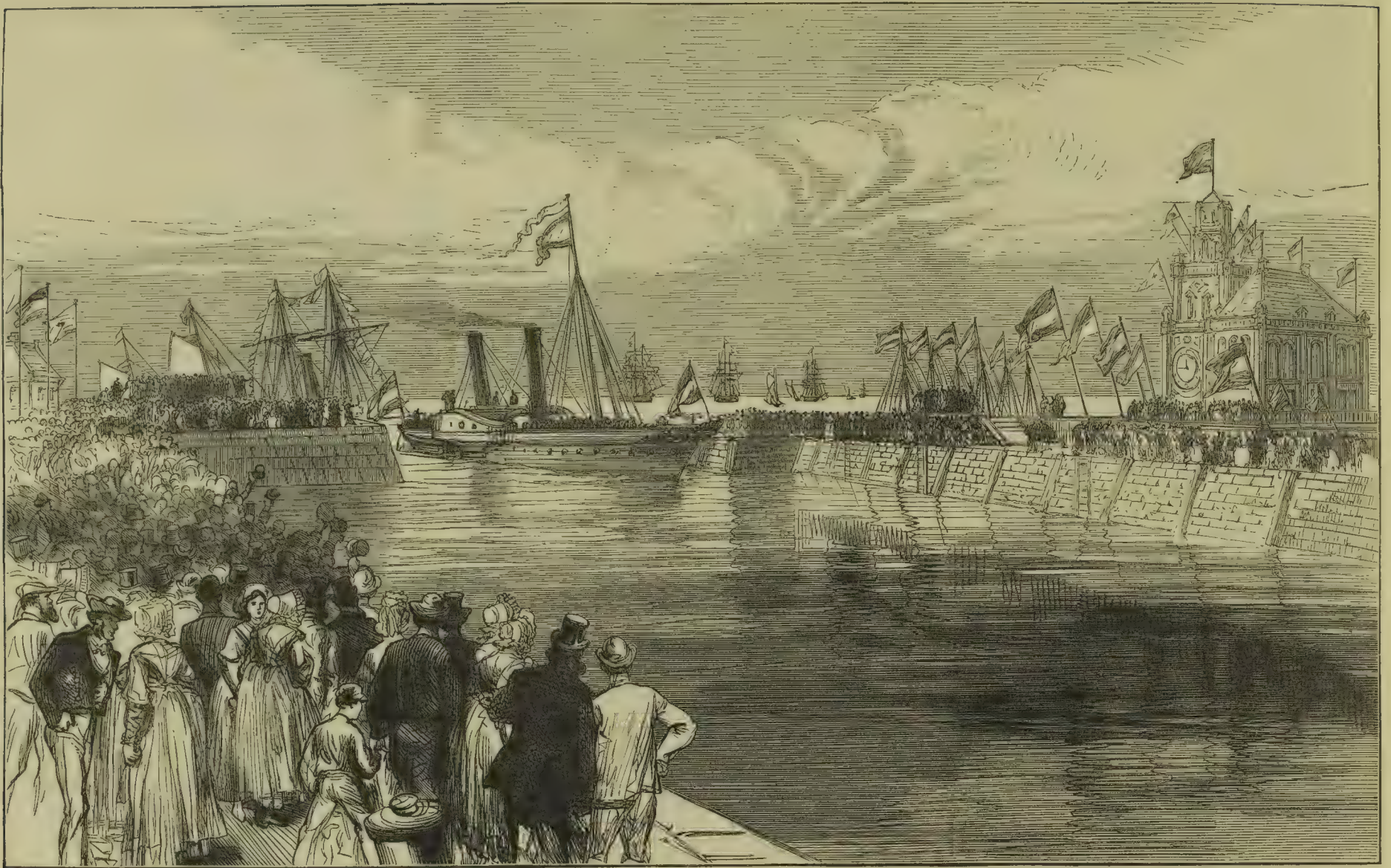
A memorial window to Sir William Wallace has been placed in Paisley Abbey.

It is intended to have a second training-ship in the Thames for boys, the Chichester being already so full that no more can for the present be received.

Prince Roland Bonaparte, grand-nephew of Napoleon I. and second cousin of the late Emperor of the French, has been entered as a pupil at the Royal Naval School, New-cross.

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates in the recent open competition for first appointments to cavalry and infantry. The names are placed in the order of merit:—Henry Mauley Briscoe, Robert Story, Geoffrey Francis Pinkney, Finlay Cochrane Beatson, James Ramsay Campbell, William Henry Burn, Nathaniel Newnham-Davis, Arthur Dillon Denis Kelly, Charles Johnstone Stutfield, Edward Cyril Newcome, Eugene Ayshford Sandford, Francis Richard Pennefather Kane, Norman Aiton Bray, Henry Arthur Fletcher, George Pycroft, Joseph Watkins William Darley, Quintin Hamilton Thompson, Edward Morris Poynton, Laurence Carrington Grubbe, Robert Mercer Barry, Edward William Dun, Francis James Walker, S. S. Parkyn, William Lambert, St. John William Forbes, John Gustavus Clifford Robotham, Chessborough Gordon Mackenzie Kennedy, Arthur Francis Macmillan Scott, John George Viscount Lambton, Guy St. Maur Palmes, Charles Edwin le Quesne, William John Fortescue Morgan, James Harry Schwabe, Harry Leonard Dawson, Hon. Thomas Lister, Lancelot W. Lake, Alexander Wade Mitchell, Michael Arthur Burke, Henry Arthur Littledale, Edward Lindesay, Lord Alexander Kennedy, Alfred Ambrose Lane, William Gordon Yate, Richard Travers Barter, Morey Quayle Jones, Morgan Jones, George Arthur Mills, Ralph Henry Hayes Sadler, Home J. Fergusson, Charles A. B. Knyvett Leighton. The following Lieutenants of Militia have passed a qualifying examination for commissions in the Army:—Thomas Francis Conyngham Armstrong, Hon. Charles Claude Bertie, Napoleon Joseph Rudolph Blake, Carteret Walter Carey, John Herbert Carteret Carey, Osmond de Beauvoir Carey, Hugh Cecil Cholmondeley, Hugh John Hector Dive, John Emeris, Houston French, Andrew Charles Parker Haggard, Thomas Richard Francis Brabazon Hallows, Beresford Robert Hamilton, Harry Stewart Bruce Hodgkinson, Herbert Edward Hudson, Somerset E. O.B. Kevill-Davies, Cecil B. D. Michel, James Mitchell-Innes, James Charles Oughterson, Richard Owen, James Grove White, Lionel Bootle Wilbraham.





THE ROYAL YACHT, WITH THE KING OF HOLLAND, ENTERING THE NEW DOCKS AT FLUSHING.



THE KING OF HOLLAND DECLARING THE DOCKS OPEN.





SCARBOROUGH.





THE VIENNA EXHIBITION : THE CHINESE AND PERSIAN COURTS.



POLISH JEWS IN THE GHETTO AT VIENNA.



## THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

VIENNA, Monday, Sept. 15.

No country has a more striking display at the Vienna Exhibition than France. The chief manufacturers have flocked in large numbers to the Vienna Exhibition, as though desirous of showing to the entire world that their country, if beaten on the battle-field, still retains all its old supremacy in the arts of peace. France has reason to feel satisfied with the results of their efforts, for her display at Vienna is a surprise even to those acquainted with the energy of her people and the resources of the country.

Entering the French Court by its southern transverse gallery, one finds oneself in the section reserved to the leading publishing firms. The large and tastefully-arranged stalls of Messrs. Marne and Hachette, standing face to face, strike one at once. The former firm are "hors concours" on account of their splendid Bible illustrated by Gustave Doré, and their equally magnificent "Touraine," with its wonderful landscape drawings by Karl Girardet; and the latter are in a similar position on account of their superb "Saints Evangiles"—two large folio volumes, with illustrations by Bida, and splendid illuminated ornamental capitals and borders designed by Ch. Rossignaux, which have taken Messrs. Hachette nearly twelve years to produce, and have cost them close upon £40,000. Grouped round these two stalls one finds the cases and stands of all the leading Parisian printers, papermakers, bookbinders, and publishers. Many of the specimens of book-binding are indeed superb, especially those displayed by MM. Chambolle-Durn and David.

Close at hand one finds the section reserved for photographic exhibits, where Nadar and Numa Blanc, Disderi and Reutlinger, Baldus and Ferrier appear to great advantage. The stereoscopic photographs of the latter and the marine photographs of M. Alph. Bernoux, rank among the finest of the kind to be found in the exhibition. A series of interesting designs for paperhangings, shawls, dresses, and ribbons, executed for manufacturers of Lyons, St. Etienne, and Paris, follows, and then one reaches the stalls where Giroux, Marchal, and Rémond exhibit their wonderful dolls and toys, and Bontemps displays his marvellous artificial nightingales, which imitate admirably the song of the real bird. Lefrauchoux, Faure, and Le Page are here with every description of rifle, carbine; and fowling-piece, and St. Etienne is creditably represented in this branch of its manufactures.

The tourist will find much to interest him in the adjoining stall of the Parisian Bazar du Voyage, where trunks and portmanteaus, hatboxes and bags, railway rugs and every possible article of which the traveller may stand in need are displayed. A comparatively small show of clocks and watches follows, in which the only two exhibitors who are worthy of notice are MM. Bréguet and Desfontaines Leroy. Next come the fans of Duverroly, the king of Parisian fanmakers, and many wonderful little gems of art signed Anastasi and Ch. Rossignaux are to be found in his modest and unassuming stall.

A minute later we are in the midst of the jewellery. Here are to be seen the splendid diamonds of Messrs. Mellerio, with the elegant gold chains and bracelets of M. Fontenay, followed by the cameos of Barri and Fonet, the coral ornaments of Fouquet, Guedet, and Giobertini, the ancient jewellery of Le Blanc Granger, the steel jewellery of Huet, the precious stones of Block, and the imitation brilliants and gems of Regad, as splendid to the uninitiated as the real stones that lie beside them. Passing by all these marvels, round which bevy of Viennese beauties are continually gathered, one reaches the western nave. Right in front rises a peculiar structure composed of an estrade adorned with four lofty black-and-gold Venetian masts, supporting a dark green black and sombre purple velvet drapery, upon which one reads in letters of gold the name of the well-known Parisian silversmith Cristofle. Upon this estrade a superb collection of *orfèvrerie Cristofle* is displayed. Dinner services innumerable and of every possible design, from the Renaissance to that in vogue at the present time, together with specimens of every kind of electro-silver-work will be found here. The chef-d'œuvre of the display is a kind of cabinet or jewel safe, the front and sides of which are adorned with a series of designs, representing the triumph of Love, and executed *en repoussé*, by Charles Rossignaux.

Turning to the left of the Cristofle trophy, one descends the nave in the direction of the British section—separated from the French department by a lofty woodwork gateway, hung with magnificent curtains from the Gobelins, on which our Gallic neighbours have inscribed, in letters of gold, "Porte d'Angleterre." On one's right hand stands a curious little pavilion, constructed entirely of ornamental tiles; and close to this are the stalls of the leading exhibitors of ceramic wares. Here is Barbizet, whose manufactures date from the times of Palissy; Calliot, with his architectural faïences; Briançon, famous for his delicate tints; succeeded by Hache and Pepin Lehalleur, with their elegant porcelain dinner and tea services. Next come the exhibitors of glass. Didron, with his chandeliers; Luma and Lefebvre, with their engraved crystal glasses and goblets; Besnard and Lorin, with their stained-glass windows; and Alexandre, with his Venetian glass. Turning back again towards the Cristofle trophy one notices that the walls of the nave are hung with tapestry from the Gobelins and Aubusson, and hangings and carpets manufactured by Salandrouze de Lamornaïs, Braquenié and Flaissier. In the stalls by the side of which one passes, vases and candelabra, busts and statuettes, in bronze, porcelain, onyx, and marble, enriched with gold, abound. Denière, Pantrot, Vallon, Thiébaud, Susse, Schlossmacher, all the rivals of Barbedienne, are here, and the celebrated manufacturer of bronzes has himself a gorgeous trophy at the end of the French court.

Proceeding down the northern transverse gallery facing M. Cristofle's display one finds oneself in the domain of la mode. Costumes such as no other gallery in the whole Exhibition contains are to be found here, together with bottines which rival the most elegant displayed by Vienna bootmakers, and gloves, bonnets, ribbons, and stays, which lady visitors to the Exhibition are never tired of inspecting. The glass case where the leading Parisian manufacturers of artificial flowers exhibit their goods ranks, after the Cristofle and Barbedienne trophies, as the third marvel of the French court. The roses, azaleas, rhododendrons, pansies, violets, and other plants and flowers with which it is filled, are admirably imitated, and are far superior to those displayed by any other country.

Our Illustration this week presents a view of the Chinese and Persian departments of the Exhibition, which have been described with their various contents. There is another Sketch from Vienna, taken in the Jewish quarter of that city. It represents a group of Polish Jews, remarkable not only for their decided physiognomical type, but also for their long "talars," often greasy and always dirty. The two curls, on each side of the head, and always worn before the ear, are called "pejes," and are, in a certain way, a symbol of Jewish orthodoxy. These are the gentlemen, whose unceasing

cry of "Old Clo!" or as they say here "Handeln," sung with a fierce nasal twang, is a terror and a nuisance to all those who want quiet. They start in the world with a small stock of ready money, but with all the more shrewdness; and by opening an old curiosity shop, or clothes shop, they manage, through strenuously acting upon the principle of the largest possible profits and the quickest returns, to gain such wealth as must excite the envy of the less energetic and less cunning, if not more scrupulous, Christian brethren. The poorer sort of Jews, indeed, live in a quarter of the city which may well be called a "Ghetto," in so far as that term applies to the squalor and filth of the Jewish districts in the towns of the Middle Ages. But the newly-created barons of the Hebrew race are sure to remove from the quarter of their early infancy, and to build palaces on the King's Strasse, where they patronise art with a view of being thought connoisseurs, and revenge themselves by an ostentatious display of riches for the many humiliations they endured in the days of their wandering youth.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

By order of the War Office the London Artillery Brigade and the 1st Middlesex Artillery will form the 1st Middlesex Administrative Brigade. It is understood that Lieutenant-Colonel Walmisley will have the command. The field guns of the metropolitan artillery are being replaced by improved ordnance for garrison artillery.

The annual prize meeting of the City of London Brigade was resumed on Wednesday and Thursday, last week, at Rainham. The skirmishing prizes were divided into two series. In the first series there were three prizes—a cup, value £21, presented by the Bread-street Ward, £5 given by the brigade, and the entrance-fees. Sergeant Moodie, Corporal Tayton, and Private Bullimore scored 36 points each, and Privates Merry and Latham 32 each. In the second series the Ironmongers' Company presented a prize of 10 gs., which was won by Quarter-master-Sergeant Stuckey; Private Bullimore took the second prize, presented by Mr. Kemp, late armourer; and Colour-Sergeant Fraser the third, composed of the entrance-fees. In the small-bore contest a prize presented by Major Haywood was won by Private Watts; Private Saw taking the second prize, given by Captain and Adjutant Ewens; and Private Lacey the third prize. The Cripplegate Ward challenge trophy, a handsome piece of plate value 100 gs., representing the "Cripple Gate" of Old London, with a prize for the first man of 10 gs., subscribed by the ward, was won by Private Laverack; Private Hammerton took the second prize, and Lieutenant Payne the third. In the 200-yards competition Captain Merdell, Private Munn, Private Bullimore, and Sergeant Fraser were the winners. In the 500-yards competition Captain Hay won the cup, Private Marsh the officers' prize, and Sergeant Rogers the third prize. In the 600-yards competition Lieutenant Payne took a challenge cup, with 5 gs. added, presented by the Grocers' Company; Private Hayward took the second, and Lieutenant Brand the third prize. For the rapid-firing contest Private F. Page, of G company, was declared the winner of the first prize; Private Haines took the second prize, while the third fell to Corporal Wrightson. In the volley-firing competition, for the second time the prize was won by O company; K company took the second prize. In the contest for the challenge cup presented by the late Private Bartleet Captain Sir Hector M. Hay stood first, Quarter-master-Sergeant Stuckey second for the officers' prize of 5 gs., and for the third and fourth prizes Corporal Atto, Private Marsh, Private Child, and Sergeant Bell tied.

Upwards of 200 of the West Middlesex competed, last Saturday, at the Government ranges, Wormwood-scrubbs, for a long series of prizes of the value of between £200 and £300, including several handsome challenge cups, two of which, value £50 each, were presented by Mr. Harvey Lewis and Sir Thomas Chambers. The borough members' new challenge cup was won by Colour-Sergeant Poolry, and Private Little took the second prize. The borough members' old challenge cup, with £5 added by the council, was won by Private Spurr, Private Angel taking the second prize. Corporal Moynihan took a silver cup, value £5, presented by Mr. J. H. Foster; and another silver cup, presented by the same gentleman, was taken by Private G. Bruton. In the latter contest a tankard, added as a second prize by the Quartermaster, was won by Private Deacon. Six guineas given by the Bank of England Rifle Association, and divided into three prizes, fell to Sergeant Cowles and Lieuts. Edwards and Collier; and £20 presented by Messrs. Marshall and Snelgrove was divided into two contests—the first for officers and non-commissioned officers, and the second for privates. In the first contest Private Coulthurst took the prize of £10, while Private Angel, for the privates, took £10. A sum of £30, given by the council from the funds of the regiment, was also competed for. A silver parcel-gilt tankard, value £20, presented by Messrs. M. B. Foster and Sons, with £10 added by Colonel Somerset, and divided into four prizes, was restricted to marksmen in the regiment or any who had fired in the "battalion twenty" in a match with other corps. After a keen contest, it was won by Lieutenant Garner. Corporal Moynihan was second, and took a prize of £4; and the other prizes were awarded to Lieutenant Edwards, Private Cormack, and Corporal Coulthurst. Colonel Barber's prizes were won by Privates G. A. Coulthurst, Collins, Bell, Whitfield, and Wreford. The extra prizes were presented by Sir Thomas Rowley, Mr. E. A. Turner, Mr. W. Crick, Mr. R. Cooke, Mr. F. Darke, Mr. W. Cormack, Mr. W. Bath (of the Rifle Pavilion), Lieutenant Millard, and Sergeant Cowles. The following are the names of the winners:—Private Cuthbertson, Corporal May, Private Cormack, Private Angel, Corporal Edmonds, Sergeant Madden, Corporal Munn, Private Barker, Corporal Coulthurst, Private Madden, Private Collins, Sergeant Grimoldby, Private Petit, Colour-Sergeant Pooley, and Lieutenants Edwards, Towerzey, and Garner.

The third competition for regimental prizes offered to be shot for by the efficient members of the 1st Manchester took place, last Saturday, on their shooting-ground at Astley. The prizes, fifteen in number, were presented by honorary members and officers of the regiment. The following is a list of the winners:—Corporal Hepplestone, Private Rennie, Corporal Macleese, Captain Harrap, Colour-Sergeant Mellor, Sergeant Porter, Colour-Sergeant Wallace, Sergeant Ferguson, Private Heseltine, Sergeant Mottershead, Privates Hough, Robinson, and Goodear, and Corporals Hulme and Hodgson.

The Reading volunteers have held their annual prize competition. The first prize, value £50, was given by the senior member for the borough, Sir Francis Goldsmid, to be divided among the three highest scorers. Privates Warwick, Turner, and Moore were the winners.

Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P. for Hastings, has passed the examination of the local marine board of the port of London, and obtained his certificate of proficiency as a master in the mercantile marine. It is only granted upon the candidate exhibiting a thorough knowledge of practical navigation.

## DISASTERS.

Seven persons have lost their lives at Plymouth, through the falling of a wall which had been injured by fire.

Three men were drowned in the Clyde off Dunglass Castle, last Saturday, by the upsetting of a boat during a squall.

Considerable damage to property has been caused by lightning in the neighbourhood of York and Manchester.

There were great floods on Sunday on the north-east coast of Scotland. Many of the railway bridges near Forfar were injured, and the Caledonian Railway traffic was interrupted.

The Amazon, a Swedish schooner, was wrecked on the Goodwin Sands on Monday night. The crew were saved by the Ramsgate life-boat.

The smack Hero, of Maryport, which left Douglas on Saturday afternoon, encountered a terrible gale off Maughold Head, and had to put back disabled. In endeavouring to make the harbour the vessel grounded, and three persons lost their lives. The smack became a total wreck.

A melancholy case of puerperal mania has happened at Walgrave, in Berkshire. A carpenter's wife, who had been confined about six weeks, was in the house alone, when she threw her baby out of the window, and was found hacking her throat with a penknife. She died shortly after, and it is feared that the baby is fatally injured.

At Whitby, on Saturday night, a tiger in Manders's Menagerie seized a boy named Langley through the bars of its cage. His screams produced a panic, it being believed that an animal had broken loose, and in the struggle to reach the door many persons were injured. The tiger was at last forced to relax its hold, the boy's arm being terribly lacerated. One of the keepers has had his ribs broken by being struck by an elephant.

A fire broke out, last Saturday, in Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, by which the occupier, Mrs. Mary Ann Cartwright, who was a lodging-house keeper, lost her life. At the inquest the jury returned a verdict of "Death from burns," but how the fire occurred there was not sufficient evidence to show.—A large flax-mill at Montrose, leased by Messrs. J. and G. Paton, was destroyed by fire on Saturday, the damage being estimated at £35,000.

Mr. Wm. Worboys, surgeon, of the New-cut, Blackfriars-road, died suddenly, on Tuesday, from heart disease. He had only recently been married.—An inquest was held on Tuesday afternoon on Mr. John Moore, aged sixty-eight, a gentleman residing at Blackheath. On Monday last deceased, with his wife and brother-in-law, was at the St. Pancras terminus of the Midland Railway, intending to travel into Cheshire. His wife had got into the carriage, and deceased was about to step in, when he fell back on to the platform dead. He had for some years been suffering from heart disease, and medical examination showed that he died from syncope.

The gentleman who committed suicide by jumping in front of a train at Battersea has been identified as Mr. E. L. Beake, of the firm of Beake and Co., hat and cap manufacturers, Bond-street. A verdict of temporary insanity has been returned.—Mr. Charles Burstow, residing at Fenge, who had been in great anxiety consequent upon domestic differences, has committed suicide. The Coroner's jury found that he committed the fatal act while in a state of unsound mind.—Robert Grimwood, twenty-nine, who managed the Duke of York Tavern, Henry-street, Holborn, for his father, has committed suicide by cutting his throat. He left a written statement that he had been robbing his parents ever since he was a boy. The jury returned a verdict of "Death whilst of unsound mind, brought on by intemperance."—Miss Elizabeth Blackwell, thirty-five years of age, having independent property bequeathed to her a few months since by her father, has been found dead on the beach at Whitsands, four miles from Stoke Devonport, where she resided. She was divested of her usual jewellery, her pockets were empty, and, as blood was oozing from a wound in her head, it was at first believed she had been robbed and murdered. The post, however, conveyed a letter to her friends, written by deceased, stating when it was received she would be lying drowned on Whitsands. No motive is assigned.—Hannah Lewis, whose husband is believed to have gone to America about eleven weeks ago, after unsuccessfully attempting to drown herself, went on the North-Eastern Railway at Eaton Sands, on Monday, and threw herself in front of a passing engine, which cut her almost in two.

The inquest on the three persons killed in the railway accident at Hartlepool was resumed and concluded on Thursday week. Evidence was given that the tyre of the wheel of the engine had been packed with sheet iron, which rendered it less safe than a solid wheel. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," with a recommendation that no engine should be used for passenger-trains having so serious a defect, and that the speed should be diminished of all trains descending the incline at the Hartlepool station.—Colonel Rich has reported that the collision which occurred at the Creetown station on the Caledonian Railway, by which ten passengers and an inspector were injured, was caused by the engine-driver, fireman, and guard of the goods-train being in an unfit state to do their duty.—Through the breaking of an axle a collision took place between two goods-trains near Bury on Saturday night. An engine-driver and two guards were injured. Great damage was done to the rolling stock, and considerable delay was occasioned by the blocking of the line.—A passenger-train from Lismahagow to Glasgow has run into a mineral-train standing on the line. One woman is dangerously ill from the shock, and a dozen other persons suffered severely.—Another collision took place on Monday near Perth between two goods-trains. A Caledonian train was leaving the goods station when, in consequence of some misunderstanding regarding the signals, she was run into broadside by a North British train. The North British engine was smashed and thrown off the rails, and there was considerable destruction of plant. The guard of the Caledonian train sustained serious injury.—The railway slaughter of 1872 has been officially reported upon by the Board of Trade. It gives a total number of deaths of 1145, and of persons injured 3038. More than half the number of killed (633) were railway servants, but that class furnished less than half the injured—namely, 1395.

The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company have purchased the Manchester Workhouse Hospital for £95,000, the site being required for the extension of the Victoria station. The Suez Canal Conference has been postponed till Oct. 1, when it will meet at Constantinople. It is said that the English and Italian Governments have agreed on a common policy regarding the points to be discussed. The *Daily Telegraph* has published two columns and a half of reports from the principal coal-producing districts of the country in regard to the present state of the coal trade. All the reports declare that there certainly will be no decrease in the price of coal during this winter, and most of them speak of an increase being near at hand.



## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## DOWAGER DUCHESS OF GRAFTON.

Her Grace the Duchess Dowager of Grafton, who died at Euston Hall, Thetford, on the 10th inst., was Mary Caroline, third daughter of the late Admiral the Hon. Sir George Cranfield Berkeley, G.C.B., by his wife, Emily Charlotte, daughter of Lord George Lennox; and was granddaughter of Augustus, fourth Earl of Berkeley, K.T. The Duchess was born in 1795, and was married, June 20, 1812, to Henry, fifth Duke of Grafton (who died March 26, 1863), by whom she had, with two daughters, three sons, the eldest of whom is the present Duke of Grafton.

## LADY BELHAVEN AND STENTON.

The Right Hon. Hamilton Lady Belhaven and Stenton, who died at Wishaw House, Lanarkshire, on the 8th inst., aged eighty, was widow of Robert Montgomery, eighth Lord Belhaven and Stenton, in the Peerage of Scotland, and Lord Hamilton of Wishaw (which peerage he acquired Sept. 10, 1836) in that of the United Kingdom, K.T., to whom she was married in 1815. Lord Belhaven died without issue Dec. 22, 1868, when the peerage honours became extinct. Her Ladyship was the daughter of Walter Campbell, Esq., of Shawfield.

## SIR J. N. L. CHETWODE, BART.

Sir John Newdigate Ludford Chetwode, fifth Baronet, of Chetwode, Buckinghamshire, and of Oakley, in the county of Stafford, died, at his seat at the latter place, on the 8th inst. He was born, Nov. 12, 1788, the eldest son of Sir John Chetwode, Bart., by Lady Henrietta Grey, his wife, eldest daughter of George Harry, fifth Earl of Stamford and Warrington. The Baronet whose decease we record assumed, by Royal licence, in 1826, the additional and prefix surnames of Newdigate and Ludford, in consequence of his marriage, Oct. 16, 1821, with Elizabeth Juliana, eldest daughter and co-heir of John Newdigate Ludford, Esq., of Ansley Hall, in the county of Warwick (which lady died June 17, 1859); and he married, secondly, Jan. 17, 1861, Arabella Phillis, widow of the late James Reade, Esq., of Lower Berkeley-street, Portman-square. In 1852 Sir John was High Sheriff for Warwickshire, of which county as well as of Staffordshire he was a Deputy Lieutenant. He succeeded to the baronetcy at his father's death, Dec. 17, 1845; and, as he had no issue, the title devolves on his nephew (son of his eldest brother, the Rev. George Chetwode, of Chilton House, Bucks), now Sir George Chetwode, sixth Baronet, Lieutenant-Colonel late 8th Hussars, of Byrkley Lodge, Burton-on-Trent, who was born July 20, 1823, and married, Oct. 21, 1868, Alice Jane, second daughter of M. T. Bass, Esq., M.P., of Rangemore, in the county of Stafford, and has issue.

## MR. J. H. WILSON,

James Holbert Wilson, Esq., of 19, Onslow-square, South Kensington, J.P. and D.L., and of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, who died suddenly at Eastbourne on the 6th inst., aged sixty-four, was a well-known and much-esteemed magistrate for Middlesex, as well as a governor of the Brompton Hospital. Mr. Wilson was a collector of great taste and industry, and accumulated a magnificent series of prints relating to the annals of London. He was the author of a popular "History of Temple Bar."

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Alfred Atkinson Pollock, late of Heathfield, Hampstead-heath, and of No. 63, Lincoln's-inn-fields, solicitor, who was drowned while bathing, on the 10th ult., at Totland Bay, Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight, was proved, on the 10th inst., by Mrs. Caroline Dorothea Hay Pollock, the relict, the personal estate being sworn under £400,000. The testator bequeaths all his personal estate and devises all his real estate to his wife absolutely for her own sole use and benefit; and requests her, soon after his decease, to make a will, so that the real property may not, unless she so desires, descend in case of her death intestate as real property instead of personality.

The will of the Rev. William Watson-Smyth, late of Wadhurst Castle, near Hawkhurst, Kent, was proved, on the 9th inst., by Robert Watson-Smyth (the brother), the sole executor, the personality being sworn under £20,000. The testator gives all his real and personal estate to his said brother.

The will of Thomas Hailes Lacy, formerly of No. 89, Strand, and late of Benhill-street, Sutton, was proved, on the 30th ult., by Samuel Kydd, the acting executor—the personality being sworn under £4000. The testator bequeaths to Mr. Kydd, £250; to Frederick Latreille, £100, and such manuscripts as may be desirable to enable him to complete the proposed publication of the annals of the London theatres and a dictionary of the works of our dramatic authors; to the Home for Dogs, Battersea, £100; and there are a few other pecuniary legacies and annuities to his assistant and housekeeper. The residue of his property testator gives to the trustees of the Royal General Theatrical Fund, of which he was a director; the capital and total sum of which is to be preserved intact, under the name of the "Lacy Bequest," but the interest, profits, and rentals are to be the property of the said fund for use and disposal, according to the rules, for its benefit and continuance. Testator gives a list of his property which will become subject to such bequest, and, besides some freeholds and leaseholds, it includes the acting rights of Mr. John Cumberland's list of plays, and the copyright and acting rights of the late Mr. Leicester Stanhope Buckingham and three of Mr. Theyre Smith's.

The will and codicil of William Brownfield, of Barlaston Hall, Staffordshire, were proved, on the 5th inst., by Edward Etches, Mrs. Ellen Brownfield, the relict, and William Etches Brownfield, the son, the executors; the personality being sworn under £100,000. With the exception of a legacy to his brother-in-law and an annuity to his sister, the bequests of the will are limited to testator's widow and children.

The will of Charles Kennerley, formerly of No. 7, Savile-row, St. James's, and of Pond-street, Hampstead, but late of Sussex House, Hammersmith, was proved, on the 5th inst., by John Charles Kennerley, the son, the surviving executor; the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator leaves to several of his nieces £500 each; to his widow, his furniture, £3000, and an annuity of £1000; and the rest of his property to his son.

The wills of the following persons have just been proved, viz.:—Lieut.-Col. Chardin Philip Johnson, under £20,000; and Joseph Shepherd Wyon, of No. 287, Regent-street, Chief Engraver of Her Majesty's Seals, £3000.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

\*All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

G. REICHEL. The August number of your Chess Record has not reached us. Perhaps you will be so obliging as to send it with the number for September.

J. T. N. and G. N. of Calicut, Malabar Coast—Yes; quite right. See our Notices to Correspondents in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for June 28.

Q.—We shall have much pleasure in giving you our opinion of the games.

A. LEARNER.—No. Your proposed solution is a mistake altogether. Look attentively at the position, and you will soon find your error.

J. P. H. may rest assured that the system of notation he proposes will never find favour with chess-players for ordinary games. Something very like it is adopted in playing games by telegraph, and has been for many years.

R. M. D.—Problem No. 1541 is perfectly correct.

The TRUE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1539 has been received, since the publication of last week's list, from Darby and Joan—D. C.—Templestowe—Larry O'Gar—Felix—Colonel Newcomb—Victrix—N. S. J., Blackpool—Annie Molyneux—Harkness—Fleet-street—Banshee—Presis—Tilly-vally—Q. E. D.—J. Corry—Omega.

THE TRUE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1541 has been received from E. Bennett—S. F. H.—Faversham—M. P.—Ravenna—Piercy—L. M. K.—F. B. E.—H. Frau of Lyons—H. P. and B.—Ben.—K. Mark—L. L.—Joseph Janlon—J. Bale of Oley—A. Demochy—L. W. Stapleton—W. Sharpe—Trial—J. Allaire—Notre—R. W. D.—M. D.—W. Lewis Wood—Y. Vossler—J. N. K.—W. J. Carlyon—Dr. Pangloss—Ebony—Box and Cox—L. S. D.—1873—F. R. S.—A. A.—Memphis—Charley—Try-again—Fergus—Manfred and Man Friday—Florence—E. of Bayonne—M. Rhodes, Dewsbury—W. G. D.—T. W. of Canterbury—R. B. Seale—H. Rae—A. Wood—W. Furnival—St. Clair—J. Sowden—C. M. D.—Race Field—R. B. B.—W. S. F.

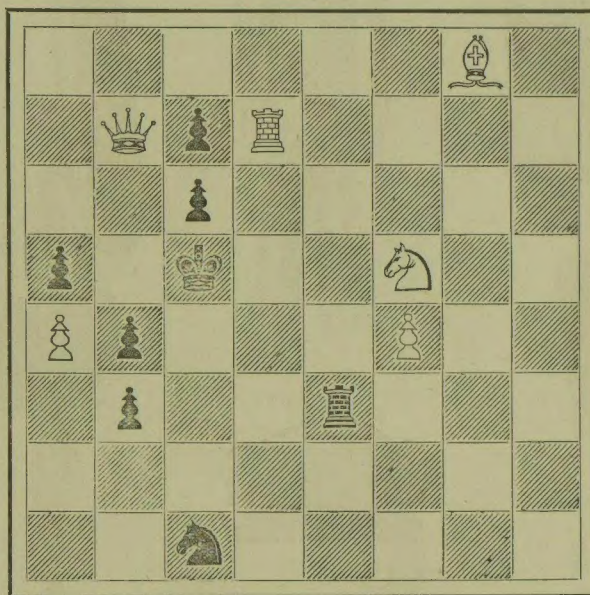
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1542.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 3rd	Any move.
	2. Gives mate with Q Kt or B, according to Black's play.

## PROBLEM No. 1543.

By Mr. R. WORMALD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and give mate in four moves.

## THE CHESS TOURNAMENT AT VIENNA.

Upon the termination of the rounds in this Contest, Messrs. BLACKBURNE and STEINITZ, it will be remembered, having made equal scores, were appointed to play a rubber of three games, the winner to have the first prize and the loser to take the second. The following are the Games of this, the final, duello in the Tournament.

## GAME I.

(Ruy Lopez Kt's Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. Blackburne).	BLACK (Mr. Steinitz).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd
4. B to Q R 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
5. Q to K 2nd	P to Q Kt 4th
6. B to Q Kt 3rd	B to Q Kt 2nd
7. P to Q 3rd	B to Q B 4th
8. P to Q B 3rd	Castles
9. B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd
10. B to K R 4th	B to K 2nd
11. Q Kt to Q 2nd	K to R sq
12. Q Kt to K B sq	

He would have done much better by casting e ther on the King's or Queen's side. The move in the text was an indication of the fact—painfully evident as the match proceeded—that Mr. Blackburne was incapable of putting forth all his strength in this last battle.

## P to Q R 4th

P to Q R 4th is in every respect superior to this advance.

He could have gained a Pawn by taking the Q Kt with the Bishop; and Black would have obtained no equivalent in position.

13. P to Q R 4th	P takes P
14. B takes Q R P	P to Q 4th
15. Q to B 2nd	

16. P takes P	P takes P
17. B to K Kt 3rd	Kt to Q B 4th
18. P to Q 3rd	Q to K sq
19. Kt to K 3rd	

20. Kt to Q 5th	B to Q R 3rd
21. Kt to K R 4th	R to Q Kt sq
22. Kt to K B 6th	

This is an ingenious move, and, against an ordinary player, would probably have proved a successful one.

Had he captured the Knight, Mr. Blackburne would have played his Queen to Q's square (not Q's 2nd, because of the Kt's check at Q 6th), saying, if not winning, the game. For example:—

23. Q to Q B sq	P takes Kt
24. Q takes K R P (ch)	Kt to K 3rd
25. Kt to K B 5th	R takes Q Kt P
26. R takes B	P takes R
27. B takes Kt	Q to Q 4th
28. B to K R 4th, &c.	

23. B takes Kt	Q takes Kt
24. P to K B 3rd	R to Q Kt 3rd
25. B to Q 5th	K R to Q Kt sq
26. P to Q Kt 3rd	Kt takes Kt P
27. Kt to B 5th	Kt to B 4th
28. P to Q 4th	R to Q Kt 7th,
	and White resigned.

## GAME II.

(Irregular Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)
1. P to Q R 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	B to K Kt 2nd
3. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th
4. P takes P	Q to Q B 2nd
5. B to Q 3rd	Q takes P
6. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to Q B 3rd
7. B to K 3rd	Q to Q R 4th (ch)
8. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q 3rd
9. Castles	B to Q 2nd
10. P to Q Kt 4th	Q to Q sq
11. R to Q Kt sq	P to Q Kt 3rd
12. Kt to Q 5th	Kt to K B 3rd
13. Kt takes Kt (ch)	B takes Kt
14. B to K R 6th	

Mr. Blackburne has again permitted his subtle opponent to prevent his casting, and again the consequences are disastrous to him.

14. Kt to K 4th	
15. P to K R 3rd	R to K Kt sq
16. P to K B 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd

## THE REV. HORATIO BOLTON.

The magnates who may be looked upon as connecting links between the old school of Chess and the new are rapidly disappearing. Within a short space we have seen Lewis, St. Amant, Evans, Chamouillet, and Jaenisch depart, and we have now the regretful task to announce the death of our old and respected contributor, the Rev. Horatio Bolton.

To thousands among the present generation of chess-players Mr. Bolton's name is unknown. He had so long withdrawn himself from the exercise of his favourite pastime that none but players in the sere and yellow leaf can be aware that in losing him we have lost one of the finest composers of chess problems this country has produced. Thirty years ago the problems of Horatio Bolton were considered second to none, and wherever chess was on the tapis his name was not far off. Even now,

indeed, when the construction of these subtleties has been wonderfully developed, the problems contributed to this paper by Mr. Bolton rank among the most ingenious we have published; and with the veterans of the game his name is still worthily remembered everywhere.

Mr. Bolton was born in Norfolk, and, with the exception of the time spent at Cambridge for his education, was never absent from his native county for more than a few weeks during a period of eighty years.

He was a godson and a connection of the great Lord Nelson, and was highly esteemed by everyone to whom he was known. Though so advanced in years, he enjoyed good health to within a fortnight of the end, and when that came passed away with the same serenity and gentleness which he had exhibited through his long life.

It is noticeable as an indication that the practice of chess is not conducive to longevity, that of the players mentioned, Chamouillet lived to ninety years of age, Lewis to eighty-three, Evans to eighty, and Mr. Bolton died in his eighty-first year.

## TOBACCO AND PIPES.

In the present year's International Exhibition at South Kensington tobacco is classified under the heading of substances used as food. In connection with this is exhibited a large collection of curious implements, such as pipes, snuff-boxes, and the like, contributed almost entirely by Mr. W. Bragge, F.S.A., F.R.G.S. It is the most valuable collection of the sort ever brought together, extending to nearly every period, country, style, and material, from the earliest ages down to our own day. It will not be necessary to do more than refer to the specimens in our page of Illustrations, as each article bears the distinctive character of the locality it came from; but a few notes on the history of tobacco will doubtless be interesting.

To those of our readers who have not seen a tobacco plant it may be briefly described as an annual, having much the appearance of a sunflower during its early growth, rising to the height of 6 ft. or 7 ft., the largest leaves, at their base, about 20 in. long. Its handsome flowers grow in clusters at the top. Their colour is yellowish white outside and delicate red within.

When Christopher Columbus, in the year 1492, discovered the New World, he found in the island now known as Cuba many persons of both sexes who had in their mouths a roll of leaves of which they were inhaling the smoke. These were from the tobacco plant, which grew wild on the heights of that island, but which at the time does not appear to have been the object of care or cultivation. Not only at Cuba was smoking prevalent, but among the North American Indians as far north as Canada; and with these it partook of a religious character, as the calumet, or pipe of peace, was and is still indispensable to the ratification of a treaty. "In the belief of the ancient worshippers the Great Spirit smelt a sweet savour as the smoke of the sacred plant ascended to the heavens, and the homely implement of modern luxury was in their hands a sacred censor." This remark is from Wilson's "Prehistoric Man."

The use of this narcotic in Europe dates from its introduction, from the province of Tobaca, in St. Domingo, in 1559, by Hernandez de Toledo. Part of the small quantity first brought by him to Spain and Portugal found its way (by means of the French Ambassador at Lisbon, Jean Nicot) to Paris, and was used as a powder by Catherine de Medici. Snuff was for a long time the shape in which it was first employed. Both in France and the Papal States it was received with general enthusiasm. Camden, in his "Elizabeth," states that Sir Francis Drake and his companions, on their return from Virginia in 1585, were "the first, as far as he knew, who introduced the Indian plant called Tabacca or Nicotia into England, having been taught by the Indians to use it as a remedy against indigestion." At first its price ran very high, and was the original cause of small pipe-bowls. A glance at Nos. 3 and 4 of our Illustrations will show this. Their date is of the time of Queen Elizabeth. The bowls of the Japanese pipes are not larger than a thimble.

Smoking is a habit at once artificial and very widely spread. It is difficult to imagine a Turk without his pipe, yet we do not hear of its being used at Constantinople before the year 1610. There is no mention whatever of tobacco-smoking in the "Arabian Nights Entertainments." To India the seeds of the plant were first carried by the Portuguese in 1559, and thence it got to China. In this latter country girls from the age of eight or nine wear as an appendage to their dress a small silken pocket, to hold tobacco and pipe. In England different substances have sometimes been smoked medicinally, as colts-foot, yarrow, mouse-ear, lettuce, and other plants; but there is no reliable evidence of pipes being in use before the introduction of tobacco.

We all know of the running fire of opposition "the weed" has encountered from soon after the time it first presented itself to the Old World to the present generation, and how it has successively encountered the indignation of popes, priests, princes, physicians, and Eastern potentates. Spenser, in his "Faerie Queene," and probably in compliment to his patron, Sir Walter Raleigh, calls it "divine tobacco." It ceased to be divine when James became King. About the time when a Turkish Vizier was thrusting pipes through the noses of smokers, and a Shah of Persia was cropping their ears, the British Solomon was fulminating his wrath against the unhappy lovers of tobacco. His famous "Counterblast" has been so often quoted that it is needless to dwell upon it here. In Russia, at first, the nose was to be cut off as the penalty of smoking. In Switzerland, in 1661, its prohibition was placed immediately under that against adultery in the Decalogue. We will, however, conclude this notice by the following allusion to the practice, contained in some lines from the "Marrow of Compliment," written in 1664:—

Much meat doth Gluttony procure  
To feed men fat as swine;  
But he's a frugal man indeed  
That on a leaf can dine!

He needs no napkin for his hands,  
His fingers' ends to wipe,  
That hath his kitchen in a box,  
His roast meat in a Pipe!

New Assembly Rooms for the district of Glasgow south of the Clyde were opened, yesterday week, by a concert.

From the abstract of the agricultural returns of Great Britain for 1873, issued on Tuesday night by the Board of Trade, it appears that, with the exception of barley and hops, there is a decrease in the number of acres at present under cultivation as compared with the year 1871. The number of acres under wheat are 3,490,392, which is a decrease of three per cent from 1872; under oats the acreage is returned at 2,676,234, showing a decrease of 1.1 per cent from last year; while potatoes, which claim only an acreage of 514,693, exhibit a decrease of 8.8 per cent. There are 2,336,020 acres under barley, which is an increase of 0.9 per cent on last year; while the hop acreage is 63,283, being an increase of 2.2 per cent. There has been an increase of 6 per cent in the number of cattle reared in 1873 as compared with the previous year, and of 11.7 per cent as compared with 1871; while the sheep have increased by 5.4 per cent as compared with 1872, and by 8.3 per cent as compared with 1871. The exceedingly high price of butcher's meat has undoubtedly contributed to this result, although the increasing demand for that article will probably prevent the increased production from having its natural effect in lowering the price.





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| 1. 2. Japanese tobacco-pipes (metal).  | 9. Pipe-bowl, old German.                   | 17. Sheisha, when smoked is filled with new milk, from Djebba-Sobat (Africa). | 24. Greenland pipe, bone.                   |
| 3. 4. Old English clay.  | 10. Modern French clay; man's head in boot. | 18. Porcelain pipe with bowl, old German.                                     | 25. Silver tobacco-stopper, old German.     |
| 5. A native's pipe, Africa.  | 11. Bronze tobacco-stopper, old German.     | 19. Cigar-case, India.  | 26. Chinese snuff-bottle, ivory.            |
| 6. Black stone from the Upper Nile.  | 12. Chinese water-pipe.                     | 20. Horn pipe, from Java.   | 27. Turkish tobacco-pouch.                  |
| 7. Dark red clay, inlaid with lead, Vancouver Island.  | 13. Central African pipe, of wood.          | 21. Dutch snuff-grater.   | 28. Indian stone pipe, Vancouver Island.    |
| 8. Fragment of one of the earliest known pipes, from Indian grave-mounds, North America; represents the hinder part of a bird. | 14. Flint and steel, old German.            | 22. Dutch snuff mill.   | 29. } Bone snuff-spoons made by the Amakosa |
|  | 15. American Indian tobacco-pouch.          | 23. Japanese opium pipe.  | 30. } Kaffirs, South Africa.                |
|  | 16. Mexican stone pipe.                     |   |   |

ANCIENT AND CURIOUS TOBACCO-PIPES, FROM THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.